FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT SESSION OPENS; GIEREK SPEAKS

LD141250 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 14, TASS--A regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty memberstates opened in Warsaw today.

The conference is attended by:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State of the PRB, the leader of the delegation; Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of PRS, Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, foreign minister of Bulgaria, Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, minister of people's defence of Bulgaria, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chief of the Office of the First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

From the Hungarian People's Republic--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the leader of the delegation, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Czinege, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, minister of defence of the HPR, Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP Central Committee, foreign minister of the HPR:

From the German Democratic Republic--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, the leader of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the council of ministers of the GDR; Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau of the SUDG Central Committee; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, minister of national defence of the GDR, Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Oskar Fischer, member of the SUPG Central Committee, foreign minister of the GDR;

From the Polish People's Republic--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the leader of the delegation; Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, minister of national defence of the PPR, Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, foreign minister of the PPR, Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania--Nicolae Ceausescu, general Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leader of the delegation; Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, prime minister of the Government of the SRR, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the SRR, Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of the SRR;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the leader of the delegation; Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusako, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the leader of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, Basil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCP Central Committee, secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPC Central Committee, foreign minister of the CSSR, Martin Dzur, member of the CPC Central Committee, minister of national defence of the CSSR.

From the main Command of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states the conference is attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-countries, General of the Army Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

The conference is attended by Nikolay Firyubin, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-state , deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

At the opening meeting of the PCC, members of the delegations were greeted by Edward Gierek. He said:

Dear Comrades!

25 years ago, on May 14, 1955, signed in Warsaw was the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--the defensive-political alliance of the fraternal socialist states. Now, on the anniversary of this memorable date, Warsaw plays host to the jubillee conference of our alliance. This is a great honour for the capital of socialist Poland, for the Polish people as a whole.

One year and a half after the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee, which was a major stage of our joint actions to promote the great cause of peace, we are meeting now to give an appraisal of the complicated and difficult international situation and to shape joint tasks. This lends a particular significance to our conference.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic I cordially welcome the delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who have come for the conference.

--The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

--The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Comrade Janos Kadar.

--The delegation of the German Democratic Republic, led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Comrade Erich Honecker.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Republic Comrade Gustav Husak.

With great joy and wholeheartedly I greet the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the indefatigable champion of peace and detente Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

I cordially welcome the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the states, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov who attends our conference.

I cordially welcome all the participants in the conference.

Dear comrades,

The twenty five years of the operation of the Warsaw Treaty testify to its important role and historical mission in the matter of defending peace and in the service of socialism. We remember well that we were establishing our treaty during the period of the cold war that was imposed by imperialism and great tension in Europe caused by the remilitarization of the FRG and the revanchist policy of its then governments. The establishment of the Warsaw Treaty was an answer to a threat to the independence of our peoples and to peace in Europe and throughout the world, a threat created by the post-war policy of the Western powers, a policy of departure from cooperation with the framework of the great anti-Hitler coalition, the establishment of the North Atlantic pact and the expansion of aggressive military blocs spearheaded against the socialist system and the forces of progress.

When we concluded our treaty only ten years had passed since the end of what was the most terrible war in world history, unleashed by German imperialism. The wounds inflicted on the peoples by man-hating fascism had not yet healed. In joining their forces within a fraternal multilateral alliance the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty were guided not only by a vital striving to ensure security and conditions for peaceful development for their peoples. They took upon themselves a historical mission, that of safeguarding Europe and the world from a new war conflagration. The greatest contribution to the discharge of this mission is being made by the Soviet Union whose armed efforts and policy were of decisive importance for the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and the liberation of the peoples from the yoke of fascism.

The Warsaw Treaty has been from the very beginning a defensive-political alliance which introduces a new content in present-day international relations. It has never been a grouping directed against any state or a group of states. It has been and remains an organization which is always ready--as is said in its constituent act--"for participation in the spirit of frank cooperation in all international measures aimed at preserving peace and security."

The Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been the guiding directive for the policy of the socialist states and our treaty. This directive is the source of our consistent actions in the name of peace and for curbing the arms race, a source of our determination in the struggle against the policy of aggression and confrontation.

Throughout the 25 years of its existence the Warsaw Treaty has been the main factor of stability and peaceful order in Europe and the world, the centre of activity which helps strengthen peace and international security. Generally known is the notable contribution made by the member-states of our Warsaw Treaty toward liquidating seats of tension and a peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts in different regions of the world.

The states of our treaty have played an especially active role in strengthening and developing the structure of peace, in the formation of prerequisites for strong security in the European Continent. An expression of this was the treaties concluded by the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries with the FRG on the normalization of mutual relations as well as the four-power agreement on West Berlin. Another historic event was the signature of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in which participating states reaffirmed the territorial and political realities that had taken shape in Europe and agreed upon the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. The conference in Helsinki was significant evidence of the truth that international problems can be solved with benefit for all the peoples, given good will in political activities.

Esteemed comrades,

Our conference is taking place at a complicated moment in the development of the international situation. The increased activity of the imperialist forces and the forces of the cold war which are interested in aggravating the situation and spurring up the arms race, casts a sinister shadow on the great gains of the process of detente which has brought so much good to the peoples of Europe thanks to the initiatives and actions of the entire socialist community and everyone of our states, thanks to the constructive efforts of many countries and broad support of the peace-loving political and social forces. Especially alarming and dangerous are actions designed to upset the present military equilibrium and attempts to pursue a policy from positions of strength. We point out with all determination that any encroachments of this kind cannot bring anything good to the peoples of Europe of anyone else. All the post-war history shows beyond doubt that there is only one reasonable way of developing East-West relations. This is the way of a political dialogue, of continuing the process of relaxation of tension, of halting the arms race and starting effective disarmament measures, the way of equal security and equal cooperation in all fields.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states, which are invariably loyal to the principles of their peaceful policy, will continue to follow consistently this way and will do everything they can to overcome and remove obstacles they may encounter on it. Peace is inseparably linked with socialism. Therefore, we shall consistently strengthen our cohesion and increase the unity of action of the fraternal socialist countries.

Comrades, opening this conference I want to express my profound conviction that this conference will be held, as always, in the spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship and will produce fruitful results. I should like to assure you that the Polish delegation will make every effort to facilitate most effectively that our joint work is held and concluded in precisely this way. Our meetings will be accompanied with the warm sympathy of the residents of heroic Warsaw, the city which lived through the greatest horrors of war and which is an embodiment of unflagging love for freedom and peace. We shall have the best wishes of the entire Polish people and the sincere hopes of people of goodwill in all countries.

I am convinced, Edward Gierek said in conclusion, that in summing up the achievements of our alliance over the 25 years and setting tasks for the future, this conference will open up new prospects for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

The morning meeting was presided over by Todor Zhivkov. The conference of the Political Consultative Committee will be continued on May 15.

KULIKOV GIVES TALK ON PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD141506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Today is the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty. We present a talk by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states: [Begin Kulikov recording]

Dear comrades: A quarter of a century ago in Warsaw the socialist states of Europe signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. This was a measure by the socialist countries of Europe in response to aggressive action by the imperialist states initiated back in 1945 when the peoples of all continents, and particularly much-suffering Europe, were expressing joy over the victory over fascism and connecting with it the possibility of the beginning of durable peace.

At the Potsdam Conference President Truman announced, with a long-term military and political aim in mind, the successful completion of the testing of an atom bomb. Without any military necessity but with aims against the USSR--as even bourgeois historians now admit --two such bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Hardly had the participants in that conference left for home when the West began a broad campaign against the agreements which had been reached, for the division of Germany and the rebirth of West German militarism and revanchism.

U.S. imperialism, which grew rich on the misfortunes of World War II, did not wish to accept the increase in the political prestige of the USSR, the victories of popular democratic revolutions in the countries of Europe and the revolutionary reforms in other countries throughout the world. Seeing in the Soviet Union the chief bulwark of social reforms throughout the world, the United States embarked on a path of exacerbating relations with it, economic and political blackmail, and atomic blackmail. The United States strove to compel the USSR to abandon its all-round aid to the countries of people's democracy. At the same time, by weakening the socialist camp the United States intended to clear for itself the path to leading the world, assuming that the peoples of the world, exhausted by the cost of waging war, would bow to its strength.

Churchill's speech in Fulton in which he called for dreams of cooperating with us to be cast aside represented a declaration of cold war with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the following year, 1947, the so-called Truman Doctrine appeared, whose ultimate aim was to destroy or weaken the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. Washington politicians thought that the USSR, weakened during World War II, would not withstand a confrontation with the United States. The imperialists knew well the difficult economic situation of our state, which had embarked on the restoration of the national economy which had been destroyed by fascism. They were quite sure that for this it needed durable peace as never before, but they nevertheless resurrected the myth of the "Soviet threat."

Using this myth as a cover, the United States stepped up the creation of military blocs. On 4 April 1949 a treaty was signed in Washington on the creation of the North Atlantic aggressive military and political bloc of Western powers aimed against the countries of socialism, the national liberation movement and the revolutionary democratic reforms within the capitalist countries. In 1952 Greece and Turkey were drawn into NATO. Two years later the aggressive military bloc SEATO was created, and in 1955 CENTO was set up. In December 1954 a NATO council session adopted a decision to equip the bloc's armed forces with nuclear weapons.

After the ratification of the Paris agreements, which opened the way to the rebirth of West German militarism, the FRG not only became a full member of NATO but became one of its most important links.

Thus, 10 years after the end of World War II there was ripening in Europe a new hotbed of war threatening the security of all peace-loving peoples and first and foremost the peoples of the European socialist states.

The development of the international situation confirmed how right and farsighted was Vladimir Ilich Lenin when he said that peoples which have embarked on a socialist path of development definitely need a close-knit military and economic alliance, for otherwise the capitalists would crush and strangle us one by one. The united forces of international imperialism had to be opposed by the united might of the peace-loving socialist states and a reliable system for their collective protection to safeguard their security had to be created. After a thorough analysis of the international situation and all-round consultations the communist and workers parties and governments of the socialist countries arrived at the unanimous opinion that it was necessary to unite forces to repel the imminent aggression.

On 14 May 1955 in the capital of Poland the heads of government of the European socialist countries signed a multilateral treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid which has gone down in history as the Warsaw Treaty.

The creation of this military-political alliance was of tremendous international significance. On the one hand, the forming of a strictly defensive alliance again confirmed the immutability of the peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist states. On the other hand, their determination and inflexible will to defend the achievements of socialism and safeguard the security of their peoples were demonstrated to the whole world. In its content, aims and nature, the Warsaw Treaty differs radically from the military blocs of the capitalist states. In its 25 years of existence, none of its participants has ever started a military conflict in any part of the world. They have not created any tense situations.

On the contrary. With their active participation the aggressive acts of the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe, Asia, the Near and Middle East, North Africa, Central America and finally, China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, were halted. Furthermore, virtually all the important decisions in the sphere of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race adopted in the past decade at international forums and also the most important talks on these matters, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, are the result of initiatives from the countries of socialism.

A totally different predatory policy has been pursued by Washington and the blocs it heads. According to one of the institutes, the United States alone in the period 1949-1975 used its armed forces 215 times for interference in the internal affairs of other states and to achieve its political aims. Assessing the peace-loving actions of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, one can say with full justification that it was created at the right time. The combining of the economic and military capacities of the socialist countries had a sobering influence on the aggressive imperialist circles, who became convinced that it would not be possible to crush the socialist community by direct military pressure and that any aggression unleashed in the future could prove irreparable for their military blocs.

Permeated with the spirit of cooperation and friendship between peoples, the Warsaw Treaty is based on the principles of full equality of all its participants, respect for the independence and sovereignty of states and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Not one of the states which signed the treaty is deprived of its rights at the expense of another state. No one gains any benefits or advantages at the expense of another. The whole content of the alliance is directed toward using the joint efforts of its participants for the reliable safeguarding of the security of each state and of the community as a whole.

The fact that the members of the Warsaw Treaty are exclusively socialist states, has perfectly naturally led to the principle of proletarian internationalism being paramount in their relations with each other.

An important factor in strengthening the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and its guiding and organizing force is the unbreakable alliance of the communist and workers parties. The unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties is a reliable guarantee of the continuous rise in influence of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in international life and on the whole course of the events of history. With the formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the cooperation of the socialist countries began to be based on a multilateral collective foundation. This enabled the questions of the coordination of foreign policy activities and utilization of economic resources and military capacities of the allied countries to be solved more successfully, thus immeasurably strengthening the defensive might of the socialist community.

The structure of the organization created on its basis is fully in accord with the peace-loving, defensive aims and tasks of the treaty. A characteristic of it is the combination of the political organs necessary for the coordination of foreign policy efforts in the struggle for consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world with the military organs concerned with questions of strengthening the defensive capacity of the allied countries. The supreme organ of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is the Political Consultative Committee. Its conferences consider and decide key questions of the international situation and determine the immediate and long-term tasks of the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples.

In the 25 years of its activity the Political Consultative Committee has submitted a large number of initiatives. The main ones can be listed as: the creation of a system of collective security in Europe; the renunciation of the use of force to resolve questions in dispute; the conclusion of a nonaggression pact between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and the states belonging to NATO; the halting of the arms race; the banning of nuclear missile weapons, and many others.

The fact that this meeting is taking place at summit level with the participation of chiefs of party and government enhances even further the international prestige of that body and its decisions. In order to improve further the system of political cooperation, by decision of the Political Consultative Committee in 1976 a Committee of Foreign Ministers was set up which is functioning efficiently at the present. An important part in the military organization of the Warsaw Treaty is played by the Committee of Defense Ministers. Its meetings draw up harmonized measures to strengthen further the defense capability of the allied states and discuss questions of military construction, increasing the combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces, improving control of the allied forces, and other questions. The Joint Command of the armed forces of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, which was set up in 1955, consistently implements the decisions of the communist and workers parties of the allied countries to improve the combat capability of the fraternal armies and their readiness to defend the gains of socialism. The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces has been functioning since 1969 as the real organ of leadership. Its meetings examine problems of improving the training of forces and headquarters and questions of the day-to-day activity of the Joint Armed Forces. The military bodies of the Warsaw Treaty, whose activity is carried out in the very closest contact and interaction with the national commands of the allied armies, make a great contribution to improving the defense capability of the allied countries and to developing military cooperation within the framework of the treaty.

Despite the fact that a whole number of aggressive actions by imperialism have been frustrated or rebuffed by peace-loving forces and world war has been prevented, monopolist circles in the West, supported by the Chinese militarists, have not abandoned their intention of regaining their past dominance. They have once again resurrected the myth of the military threat from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to create the necessary political and military conditions for unleashing a new spiral in the costly arms race and achieving military superiority over the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty. That is why last December the NATO Council adopted the decision to station medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries. Representing them as a tactical means of armed combat, it conceals the fact that such missiles are capable of striking most important targets in the states participant to the Warsaw Treaty.

The NATO military and political leadership is also counting on the fact that the sudden use of these latest means of combat will enable them to carry out a preemptive strike, thus avoiding a powerful return strike, particularly against U.S. territory. By deploying the medium-range missiles in the West European countries the United States is making them its hostages in the adventurist policy which it is now pursuing in various parts of the world.

Using the acute situation in the Middle East which has occurred as a result of the overthrow of the shah in Iran and the revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan, the United States and other bellicose forces which have been defeated there have unleashed a propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and against those countries. The true aim of this campaign is, by means of military and political psychosis, to provide grounds for a program of unprecedented militarization of the United States, on whose formulation and implementation it began immediately after the Carter administration came to power.

The peak of the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign begun in the United States came with the speech by the U.S. President on the state of the union which he made in Congress on 23 January this year. In it he quite openly demanded an increase in military potential, the intensified rearming of West Europe, a permanent military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the construction of new bases, and the expansion and improvement of strategic weapons. In this connection, U.S. military expenditure in the forthcoming fiscal year will increase by $20 billion to reach over $160 billion.

While whipping up militarist hysteria, the Washington administration is organizing a broad show of strength in the most varied parts of the globe. In early March NATO military maneuvers took place in northern Norway in direct proximity to the Soviet Union; there were the "Rimpac-80" exercises in the Hawaii area; and the U.S. Armed Forces maneuvers in California. Intensive exercises are being carried out by the newly-formed quick reaction corps. The U.S. naval fleet in the Indian Ocean is carrying out major maneuvers with the aim of exacerbating the situation and preparing for a strike against Iran. A group of naval forces amounting to almost 40 warships is already concentrated in the Arabian Sea. Nevertheless, the most intensive military preparations for war are taking place in West Europe. Here the military potential is being built up at an unprecedented rate. Under U.S. pressure the NATO countries are becoming implementers of the plans of U.S. imperialism. The United States has compelled them to curtail their economic and diplomatic links with Iran and to limit their trade with the socialist countries. At the May NATO session which has just opened the United States is attempting to force its allies to take a number of new decisions which will be advantageous to U.S. imperialism.

Progressive forces on all continents are now waging a broad struggle to prevent the deployment in Europe of new means of nuclear missile warfare. Parties, governments and peoples of the socialist countries, communist and workers' parties are active proponents of that movement.

The representatives of the communist parties of West Europe who gathered in Paris on the initiative of the French Communist Party and the PZPR noted that the United States and NATO have adopted a course of confrontation with the countries of socialism and unconcealed interference in the affairs of other states and peoples. They have revived the concept of limited nuclear war, which is planned to be waged using the very latest achievements of scientific technical progress, making full use of the capabilities of their economic base.

A great danger to the cause of peace is also represented by the great power policy of the Beijing rulers, who are increasingly aligning themselves with the imperialist circles of the West. All these actions by the forces of imperialism and reaction represent a real threat to peace and could lead to a nuclear catastrophe. The need to avert it has placed on the agenda, with great urgency, the main question of the present day: the question of war or peace. To bar the road to war, the communist parties of Europe appealed to the peoples of the continent to conduct purposeful and wholehearted actions in order to attract the broad sections of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, trade unions, religious circles, scientists and artists, and people of the business world, to the struggle against the forces of war, to curb the arms race and ultimately to preserve peace.

Today we are marking the 25th anniversary of the socialist defensive alliance, the Warsaw Treaty. A conference of the Political Consultative Committee is currently taking place in Warsaw. It is discussing important questions. The experience of the past shows that all its decisions have exerted and continue to exert an exceptionally positive influence on the international situation. They reflect the united agreed position of the fraternal socialist countries on the more important problems of international politics. Taken together, they comprise a practical action program, directed toward eliminating the reasons which give rise to armed conflicts, consolidating trust between states, achieving detente, and arranging on this basis mutually beneficial cooperation. Their direction is diametrically opposite to the questions under discussion at the conference of the NATO special session in Brussels. The military organization of the Warsaw Treaty comprises the Joint Armed Forces, which are a harmonious military family. Thanks to the constant concern of the communists and workers parties, the armies of the fraternal countries comprise a well-trained and technically well-equipped organism of forces, capable of solving in any conditions the most complex tasks of the defense of their own countries and of the socialist community as a whole. They provide constant assistance for each other in all spheres of their life and activity. They exchange military training experience and experience in political educative work and the achievements of military science and technology.

The historic road traversed in a quarter of a century by the military political alliance of the fraternal countries, the aims and tasks facing the Joint Armed Forces convincingly show how farsighted, correct and necessary was the creation of the Warsaw Treaty. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking to the electors of the Bauman Electoral constituency on 22 February this year, said: The past decade has been marked by the further development and enrichment of cooperation by the countries of the socialist community. This cooperation is a powerful accelerator for the development of each of the fraternal countries. It is also our joint guarantee of confident advance.

The personnel of the Joint Armed Forces are marking the glorious jubilee by new successes in all spheres of military activity. While the threat of an armed attack from the enemies of peace and socialism exists, while those who like military adventures have not given up, the troops of the allied armies, united in a single international family, will continue to display a high degree of vigilance, steadily to increase their combat readiness and degree of organization and tirelessly improve their military skills and strengthen military discipline. A guarantee of our success is the multiplication and development of the glorious traditions of the comradeship in arms to ensure that the peaceful labor and the security of the allied countries are reliably defended. Thank you, comrade radio listeners, for your attention. [End recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON 95TH MEETING OF CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD141351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 4

["Communique on the 95th Meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The 95th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow 5-7 May 1980.

Taking part in the meeting were the countries' representatives on the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government: Bulgaria--A. Lukanov, Hungary--J. Marjai, Vietnam--Huynh Tan Phat, GDR--G. Weiss; M.A. Castillo, Cuban deputy permanent representative to CEMA; deputy heads of government: Mongolia--M. Peljee, Poland--K. Barcikowski, Romania--P. Niculescu, USSR--K.F. Katushev, Czechoslovakia--R. Rohlicek.

N.V. Faddeyev, secretary of the council, took part in the meeting.

The meeting was chaired by R. Rohlicek, Czechoslovak representative on the Executive Committee.

A solemn meeting of the Executive Committee devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth heard the report of K.F. Katushev, the USSR's permanent representative to CEMA, and speeches by other countries' representatives.

It was noted that the course of modern social development confirms the great vitality of Marxist-Leninist teaching, which reveals the basic laws of movement along the path toward socialism and is creatively applied in each country's specific conditions, and the unfading significance of that teaching for the triumph of the cause of socialism.

The participants in the Executive Committee meeting expressed the firm determination, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, to strengthen the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism and on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in countries' internal affairs, complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. They also expressed the determination to continue to enrich cooperation between them with new methods and forms which accord increasingly fully and effectively with the tasks of the countries' socioeconomic development and which help to speed up their progress along the path of building socialism and communism.

The participants in the Executive Committee meeting cordially congratulated the heroic Soviet people and all the peoples of fraternal socialist countries on the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

In connection with the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist occupiers the session participants warmly congratulated the Czechoslovak delegation on this national holiday, and also the GDR delegation on the 35th anniversary of the German People's liberation from fascism.

The participants in the Executive Committee meeting visited the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow and expressed profound condolences on the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY.

The Executive Committee examined questions connected with CEMA organs' preparation of discussion materials for the forthcoming CEMA session, in particular on progress in the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1981-1985, the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs and the preparation of a coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1981-1985, and on expanding and deepening international specialization and coproduction. Progress in drafting agreements to be signed during the preparations for and holding of the 34th CEMA session was discussed, and schedules were laid down for their signature in accordance with the commitments arising from the long-term targeted cooperation programs.

The Executive Committee also examined questions associated with improving cooperation in the transportation sphere. With a view to promoting the development of Mongolia's economy the interested CEMA countries adopted a decision on continuing the work of the joint international geological expedition in that country.

The Executive Committee meeting examined other questions of CEMA countries' economic cooperation.

The Executive Committee meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

Comment on Session

LD141537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 80 p 5

[Valentin Sharov commentary: "Outlining New Targets"]

[Text] The 95th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Moscow the other day under the banner of Lenin's glorious jubilee and the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The CEMA member-countries have achieved a stable superiority over the capitalist states in terms of the rate of economic development. In the last 30 years their national income has increased 9.5-fold and industrial output has increased 15-fold--2.4 and 3 times respectively the increases in the developed capitalist countries.

As the session participants pointed out, the course of modern social development confirms the great vitality of Marxist-Leninist teaching, which reveals the main laws governing progress along the socialist path and is creatively applied in the specific circumstances of each country. A firm resolve was expressed to strengthen fraternal cooperation among the socialist countries under the leadership of the communist and workers parties and to enrich it with new methods and forms.

The CEMA partners are doing a great deal of work in this field: coordinating national economy plans for 1981-1985, framing a coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for the next 5-year plan, implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs, and expanding and deepening specialization and co-production. By way of preparation for the next CEMA session the Executive Committee examined a whole series of such questions. Progress to date in the elaboration of new draft agreements relating to the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation program measures were discussed. Among the effective new forms of cooperation is the international geological expedition created by the CEMA member countries which since the summer of 1976 has been carrying out mineral prospecting on Mongolian territory. Its successes include the discovery and assessment of new deposits and shows of valuable ores. The CEMA Executive Committee adopted a decision on the continuation of the expedition's work, specifically to help fraternal Mongolia. The session participants examined, in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual assistance, questions relating to improving cooperation in other spheres. The decisions adopted will serve the cause of further deepening and expanding cooperation among the CEMA countries.

AGENDA OF UPCOMING ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

Arutyunov Comment

LD142330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Newspapers report that preliminary meetings have taken place today in Islamabad between representatives of the countries which will take part in the second conference of the Islamic Conference organization. The conference will discuss a great number of issues which preoccupy the entire Islamic world. Shortly after the last conference, events took place which showed the great danger threatening millions of Muslims. In the period between the two conferences, the United States carried out a piratic action against Iran. And as all evidence shows, the United States will not hesitate to repeat such action on an even larger scale. This could become real if the enemies of the Islamic nations managed to paralyze their joint activity.

It is known that imperialist propaganda, which serves this aim in particular, continues to inflate the so-called Afghan issue which they fabricated. Under the cloak of uproar about this fabricated issue, the United States carried out its hostile action against Iran. And today, the United States is increasing its armed forces in the Arabian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. This is in addition to the continuing provocations against Afghanistan. These provocations are perpetuated by the hirelings of the United States and China, resulting in innocent Muslims getting killed. If this external interference in the affairs of Afghanistan stops, peace and tranquility would soon prevail there and the need for the presence of the limited Soviet force would no longer exist. But it is quite clear that this is not in the interests of Washington or Beijing.

The United States does not want the Islamic countries to unite because this could be an obstacle along the road of the schemes of the current U.S. administration, whether against Iran or Afghanistan of the Arab world. It is not by accident that the agenda of the Islamic Conference specifically includes the issue of guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. The Israelis and the United States are both equally responsible for not letting the Palestinians exercise these rights. As for the United States, it arms Israel and helps it to continue its aggression and expansion in the Middle East. It is hoped that the second conference of the Islamic Conference organization will provide a clear and precise answer to all these pressing issues. It should also formulate a united line to protect the Islamic countries and peoples against imperialist violations of their rights and lawful interests.

TASS Preview

LD142036 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 14 (TASS)--Representatives of more than 20 delegations and of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization who arrived for the eleventh session of foreign ministers of member countries of the Islamic Conference, to open on May 17, started the preparatory work today. Local observers note that with the session of the Islamic conference drawing nearer, the U.S. administration launched a broad propaganda campaign whose aim is to distract the attention of the public of Islamic countries from the threat of the armed interference of the United States in Iran and to concentrate it on the situation in Afghanistan. As is known, the previous session of the Islamic conference that was held last January in Islamabad adopted the illegal decision contradicting the Charter of the Islamic Conference to cancel the membership of the Democratic Republic Afghanistan in the Islamic Conference.

The decision was adopted under the pressure of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and some other countries that are the campions of Washington's policy in the area. The hullaballoo that was now raised in Washington and that was picked up in Pakistan has the aim of creating the anti-Afghan atmosphere before the opening of the session of the Islamic Conference.

Before the opening of the session, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Dost said in an interview to the agency BAKHTAR that the discussion of the so-called "problem of Afghanistan" that is being imposed on the Islamic states at the coming meetings of the Islamic Conference is assessed by Afghanistan's Goverment as an outright interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He said that the participants in the session should concentrate their attention on solving urgent problems against which the Islamic countries come up--such problems as the settlement of the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian problem and the problem of the eastern part of Jerusalem. They must condemn resolutely the separate Camp David deal since it means a stab in the back for the entire Arab and Moslem world.

Shah Mohammad Dost said the Moslem countries must express solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and must support that sovereign state in its struggle against the policy of threats and gross pressure from international imperialism led by the United States. Washington is really threatening independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Iran and is creating a dangerous precedent for interference in internal affairs of other Islamic countries.

The minister stressed that the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization must condemn the concentration of U.S. Armed Forces in the areas of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea and must condemn the plans of imposing the economic blockade on Iran.

SOVIET RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

LD150713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 80 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent interview with V.A. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies: "World Red Cross Day"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] World Red Cross Day, which is traditionally celebrated 8 May, is being held this year under the slogan "Red Cross Everywhere and For Everyone." In conversation with a TASS correspondent V.A. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, said:

Our union, which unites the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of all 15 republics, is one of the country's biggest social organizations and numbers in it ranks more than 102 million members.

At the General Assembly of the League of Red Cross Societies held in Geneva in the fall of 1979 our delegation contributed to the adoption of the "peace and disarmament" resolution, which approved the efforts of governments and peoples aimed at strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. Fulfilling our international duty, we constantly give free aid to the peoples and National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun societies of foreign countries which have suffered as a result of natural disasters, epidemics and armed conflicts. Over the past 16 months alone medicines, tents, medical instruments and food have been sent to the populations of more than 30 countries. A Soviet Red Cross medical detachment is working in Kampuchea. Soviet medical personnel who are activists of our society working in Soviet Red Cross hospitals in Iran and Ethiopia and in the Algerian-Soviet Friendship Hospital in the City of Lakhdaria (Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria) enjoy a fine reputation among the local population.

MUSKIE VISITS W. EUROPE TO 'PRESSURE' ALLIES ON IRAN

LD141750 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 14, TASS--The administration of the United States intensifies pressure on its West European allies and Japan in a bid to draw them into politico-economic blockade of Iran and to destroy the gains of the Iranian people who overthrew the despotic shah regime. Speaking in Washington yesterday, President Jimmy Carter actually demanded that the U.S. allies should introduce "sanctions" against Iran. The President did not conceal that the allied countries are not at all desirous to participate in the rabid anti-Iranian campaign which is conducted by the United States. Carter emphasized that he pinned hopes on the trip of Secretary of State Edmund Muskie to Western Europe who will discuss there "the Iranian problem" and, specifically, attempts of renunciation by U.S. NATO partners their previous "obligations" which they were compelled to take under Washington's massive pressure.

The high-placed representatives of the U.S. administration directly implied that in the course of a meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee, that opened in Brussels, American representatives will resort to the "arms twisting" tactics in order to attain "unity" of the Atlantic alliance in the "Iranian issue". Upon his arrival in Brussels, Muskie urged the U.S. NATO allies to display "firmness" in declaring broad sanctions against Iran.

As is reported by the press, apart from pressure upon its NATO allies in the question of economic blockade of Iran, Washington also intends to make them share the burden of a significant build-up of the U.S. military presence in the area of the Middle and Near East, the plans of which were recently approved by President Carter. The CBS correspondent T. Fenton reports that discussed in Brussels will be [as received] plans of the transfer of American troops from Western Europe to the Middle East. Specifically, Washington's West European allies are to "ensure" a rise in reserves of their armed forces, to create stockpiles of strategic armaments, to take measures to ensure quick delivery to Western Europe of American troops from the United States in "case of a crisis".

The military hysteria around the "Iranian crisis" is being fanned up by the administration in the United States. The hysteria shows that the White House and the Pentagon display aggressiveness towards Iran and by no means gave up attempts of new military ventures against that sovereign country. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a bill on registration of draftees with a view of a call-up. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State refused to comment on press reports, saying that American helicopters stationed on aircraft carriers near the Persian Gulf spread on the sea surface flammable chemical substances and made a provocative flight over Iranian ships.

REACTION, COMMENT ON ACTIONS TOWARD CUBAN REFUGEE ISSUE

Blackmail, Slander Increased

LD141513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 7 May, TASS--J. Carter's administration is stepping up its military blackmail and threats against Cuba.

As America's CBS television company has reported, the Pentagon has sent to the Straits of Florida, on a fabricated pretext, another two warships with a view to further fueling militarist hysteria in the region.

Alongside the military preparations Washington is inspiring a provocative anti-Cuban campaign. By order of J. Carter, a "state of emergency" has been declared in Florida, located 90 miles from Cuba. Political commentators associate this with the fact that it is in that state that gangs of Cuban counterrevolutionary emigres have entrenched themselves and it is from there that numerous armed provocations against Cuba have emanated.

J. Carter has made a personal contribution to the shameless slander campaign against revolutionary Cuba. Speaking at a congress of the League of Women Voters in the American capital, he launched attacks on the sovereign state and its leaders in a blatant attempt to undermine Cuba's high prestige in the nonalignment movement.

Diplomatic Involvement Claimed

LD141511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Lapskiy article under the rubric "International Notes": "They Have Lost All Sense of Time"]

[Text] The events of recent days show that Washington politicians, seemingly losing all sense of time, are stubbornly refusing to heed the demands of world opinion and the voice of commonsense. Wherever possible they are artificially creating and fueling hotbeds of tension and are continuing to aggravate the international situation by creating the threat of serious conflicts.

The anti-Cuban campaign unleashed by the United States has risen to a new, more dangerous pitch. Refusing to accept the generally acknowledged international standards or diplomatic rules, leading American politicans have proceeded to interfere in socialist Cuba's internal affairs. It was stated in the American capital for all to hear that "the United States awaits the 'refugees' from Cuba with open arms." Washington simultaneously ordered its warships to begin patrolling the waters of the Florida Straits midway between Cuba and American shores. The declared aim of this is to demonstrate the U.S. intention "to protect the crossing to Florida of any Cuban wishing to leave the island."

The United States has already incited Cuban citizens more than once to leave their country illegally. But these incitements have never been so cynical or so overt.

The Cuban newspaper GRANMA has published a photograph which shows an official of the U.S. interests section in Havana making provocative statements to a group of antisocial elements. He was delivering his harangue just as these people--former criminals and counterrevolutionaries--were preparing to stage a noisy brawl. When the brawl began and representatives of the Cuban authorities arrived on the scene the U.S. staff helped the antisocial elements to shelter on the territory of the section which, let us note, has no right to offer sanctuary to anyone. Now the American press is virtually depicting those sheltering in the section's premises as civil rights fighters and is, of course, thereby sullying Cuba and its people.

The U.S. State Department has spoken of its intention to recall its two officials from Havana. What is concealed behind this gesture? Undoubtedly this is a case of Washington's new attempt to inflict psychological pressure on Cuba and to intensify its political blockade of the island.

Coming in the wake of the buildup of American military might off Cuban shores, the resumption of spy flights over Cuban territory, intensification of the economic blockade and covert and overt threats against the Island of Freedom, Washington's present actions are a flagrant and extremely dangerous provocation. They demonstrate that Washington's course is becoming increasingly aggressive. As a result of its adventurist policy a threat is beginning to emerge to the peace and security of the whole region of Central America and the Caribbean.

In these circumstances revolutionary Cuba is showing restraint and a determination to resist the American blackmail. Its troops have been put on a state of alert. The country's party and government have given orders for the setting up of a new corps of armed territorial militia, including those who can handle weapons but who are not in the regular forces' reserve. Meetings in support of the revolution and socialism are being held throughout the country. A mass demonstration is planned for 17 May in which it is proposed that millions of Cubans will take part. Many countries of the world, including the Soviet Union, have declared their solidarity with the Island of Freedom.

In the 20 years since the revolution in Cuba imperialism has resorted more than once to crude provocations against it in an attempt to bring the Cuban people to their knees. Relying on the support of fraternal countries and the solidarity of progressive opinion throughout the world, Cuba has successfully repulsed imperialism's surprise attacks and has been building socialism. There is no doubt that it will courageously overcome the present imperialist blackmail. Cuba is not alone--now it has many more friends than ever before.

Criminals Welcomed, Others Abused

LD150915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "The 'Gusanos' Are Crawling Into Key West"]

[Text] New York, May--America hardly had time to recover from the shock of the abortive military adventure in Iran, and the country was still awaiting delivery of the charred bodies of the eight dead commandos, when the television screens and newspapers took up a new sensation. In an effort to distract people's attention from the failure of the Iranian venture and the administration's inability to resolve acute economic and social problems the White House has undertaken an intensive anti-Cuban campaign. A pretext has been found--the emigration from Cuba of so-called "political refugees."

"Several thousand of them have already arrived in the Florida port of Key West. A temporary camp has been set up at Eglin Airbase. America is again seen by the world as the champion of freedom and democracy, ready to accept all the repressed people from the communist world," a CBS television commentator declares rapturously.

The Cuban Government, revealing the reasons for Washington's latest provocation which is aimed at undermining and discrediting socialism, has exposed these "political refugees" as a collection of antisocial elements, criminals and drug addicts. "Gusanos"--"worms"--that is how the Cuban people have scornfully christened these renegades.

However, even "worms" are essential to the Washington politicians in the unscrupulous political game. Addressing the League of Women Voters 5 May, President Carter stated that the United States will greet these "persecuted" people "with open hearts and open arms."

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the political spectacle being played out around the Cuban emigres in yet another premeditated subversive action against the Island of Freedom. Its peak occurs precisely at the beginning of the Pentagon's major Solid Shield-80 maneuvers in the Caribbean. Some 42 ships, 350 aircraft and 20,000 servicemen are taking part.

Washington is now justifying the abortive U.S. military adventure in Iran in terms of the need to rescue the hostages. However, facts which have become known indicate that the provocation was aimed in the first instance at undermining the revolutionary process in Iran. In precisely the same way the White House, fueling the anti-Cuban sentiments, is now justifying the buildup in American military might off the shores of Cuba in terms of the need to help the "gusanos" cross to Key West.

Who are these "gusanos"? "The immigration services," NEWSDAY notes, "are expressing growing concern at the arrival of a large number of people who have no occupation. Moreover, many are criminals not only by Cuban standards but also by any other country's laws."

Even FBI Director W. Webster himself is alarmed at the influx of criminal elements. True, every cloud has a silver lining, as the saying goes. The press reports that Mr Webster's colleagues from the CIA have already turned up at the Eglin Base camp and are recruiting agents there for new subversive actions against Cuba.

"These are some political prisoners! They are simply a collection of scum," one Key West resident told journalists, watching the "gusanos" being put ashore.

Only a few days have passed since the camp was opened on the Eglin Base, but the residents of adjacent areas are already sending protest petitions to the White House, demanding to be rapidly relieved of these unpleasant and dangerous neighbors.

"Our children, young people and all residents must be protected from these criminals and psychologically abnormal people," B. Smith, a local resident, says indignantly.

Many Americans are beginning to realize how hypocritical is Washington's concern for the "gusanos" and why the anti-Cuban campaign is being fanned. At a time when the immigration services are welcoming the "gusanos" with "open hearts," as J. Carter called on them to do, in Miami and adjacent areas several thousand Haitian refugees are waiting for their fate to be decided. They sought refuge here from the repressions of the bloody Duvalier regime, but no room was found for them in tents on the Eglin base. They are threatened with deportation to Haiti. Many of those who arrived have been declared illegal immigrants and have been thrown into prison.

"These people have escaped from the clutches of a regime which the United States has been supporting for more than 20 years. They are asking for real, not imaginary, political asylum, since they know that if they are sent back to Haiti they will be thrown behind bars," says (R. Shvarts), an attorney representing the Haitian refugees' interests in the American courts.

"In declaring a state of emergency in the southern regions of Florida 6 May the President considered it possible to furnish the Cuban refugees with financial grants. However, he couldn't come up with the appropriations to continue the aid program for his own needy people," impoverished Florida blacks say indignantly.

And this is what has happened in recent days in one area of California, on the U.S. border with Mexico.

Police subunits were sent in there against hundreds of "braseros"--Mexicans trying to find seasonal work in the United States. There was carnage near the Tijuana River. The undesirable emigres were met with helicopters, tear gas, the blinding glare of searchlights and billy sticks. About 300 "braseros" were arrested and imprisoned in San Diego Federal Prison. This carnage and the subsequent mass arrests, the DAILY WORLD writes, is the beginning of a wave of repressions against emigres from Mexico.

A stick for people driven out by repressions and need, and a carrot for criminals and antisocial elements. Those are the criteria by which the Washington champions of "freedom and democracy" are guided in their dealings with immigrants.

PRESSURE ON PHILIPPINES, PLOTTING AGAINST MARCOS

LD141611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 80 p 5

[D. Kosyrev article under the rubric "International Notes"; "Which Way Manila Is Being Drawn"]

[Text] The Hawaiian Islands--The American state in the Pacific Ocean--recently became the location for a series of meetings between President F. Marcos of the Philippines and representatives of the American administration. Uppermost in the course of the discussions were military questions. Under particular discussion was the use of the American bases in the Philippines, including the major Clark Field Air Base and the Subic Bay Base--where ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are anchored and repaired.

It is well known that at the beginning of last year agreement was reached on the continuation of U.S. control rights over the bases. At the same time, however, the Philippine Government put forward its own conditions. It stipulated that the agreement should serve defense aims and should not be directed against third countries. However, the Pentagon needs the bases for aims which do not accord to this position. Two days after the signing of the agreement a U.S. State Department representative, T. Reston, stated that the bases "are of great importance for our ability to deploy American fighting strength." And it was not by chance that a regular group of American war ships left the Philippines for Iran's shores in November 1979.

Philippine President Marcos then gave his view of the U.S. actions thus: "The Americans consider that there is a number of questions which we cannot decide for ourselves. We can see...how impudent the Americans' position often is."

The United States reacted to these words in its own way. More than a month after the President's speech a group of conspirators, who were planning Marcos' assassination, were arrested in Manila. The terrorists had been supplied with CIA instructions on carrying out sabotage. What were the aims of those who were behind the conspirators? The country's leading political observer, T. Valencia, wrote in the DAILY EXPRESS newspaper: The U.S. ruling circles are deliberately pursuing a course aimed at destabilizing the situation in the Philippines, so as to create "favorable conditions" for the use of the bases in their own interests.

The campaign for a free hand continued for several months and ended with a visit to the Philippines by U.S. Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Holbrooke and Admiral Long. They reached an understanding on the conversion of the Clark Field and Subic Bay bases into permanent transshipment points for the American ships and marines now being transferred to the shores of Iran. This was discussed in Hawaii. Which way is Washington pushing the Philippines as it lays the increasingly painful burden of military "alliance" on the country? In an interview with an AFP correspondent President Marcos said: "If the United States begins a war with Iran, the Philippines will find itself drawn into it."

MONDALE CONTRACTS 'BRZEZINSKI SYNDROME'

LD141758 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--Follows a satirical article by TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov: It all started in the morning of May 13 from what seemed to be mere trifles. When Walter Mondale appeared in his office in the Old Executive Building within a distance of only 20-30 steps from the White House, his secretary respectfully greeted the vice president with a bow and said "good morning, sir."

"Good evening," Mondale said and repeated "evening, sir."

"Sorry, Mr. Mondale, but it's morning already, it can be said that the day is starting. The sky is not dark, but white," the secretary objected respectfully but firmly.

"But I say it is dark," the vice president said and after thinking a little added, "still, call up Zbig and make sure..." The secretary shrugged his shoulders in bewilderment, but decided to call up first not the presidential national security advisor, but the physician to the president, William Lukash. He did not make even this call, however, "we will not be in a hurry," he thought. But Walter Mondale's behaviour was getting increasingly strange from hour to hour. He, for example, was trying to assure his staff that the U.S. capital had been transferred from Washington to Santa Fe, that he had twelve children (although it is common knowledge that he has only three), that he was the world archery champion and that the much spoken of "Yeti" was his cousin. But the most striking disparity between realities and what Walter Mondale was saying on that day was registered when he touched upon political issues. After arriving in Cleveland by air to make a speech within the framework of J. Carter's election campaign, the vice president said among other things that the U.S. administration had information to the effect that the Soviet Union was building a big military airfield in southwest Afghanistan for the deployment of Soviet aircraft to control the Persian Gulf. The reaction to this sensational statement was put on record by a reporter of the UPI agency. The agency said that Mondale's statement had been met with astonishment by the Washington experts. There were more things to happen. Then when Walter Mondale's staff established that his statement was not in accordance with the facts, one of them was even instructed to refute his chief's claims. And the vice president's secretary exclaimed: "No, this must not be put off!" Immediately contacted the physician to the President and invited him to examine Mondale. It must be said that he is an extremely experienced man, well-versed not only in medicine, but also in the behind-the-stage goings on in the White House. Therefore, his first question to Mondale was: "Did you meet the day before with Mr Brzezinski? You must tell me the truth. I am a physician," Mondale answered in the affirmative. "Did you embrace with him during the meeting? Did he kiss you? Maybe you became effusive and he gave you a smacking kiss, as one of Gogol's characters used to say."

"No, we did not kiss," the vice president said. "I am telling you the truth."

"But did you at least shake hands?"

"Yes, we did."

"Well everything is clear now!" The physician exclaimed with an air of triumph. "You have contracted a clearly expressed "Brezezinski syndrome! This is a contagious disease. All of its symptoms can be seen. You are sure to remember," he went on to say, addressing rather Mondale's secretary than the vice president himself, "Brzezinski has quite recently declared in public in the same way that the USSR had massed its troops on Iran's northern borders. And today Mondale is speaking of a big Soviet military airfield in Afghanistan's southwest. Both statements had been immediately refuted. In a word, the symptoms are absolutely identical, and I will prescribe Mr. Mondale a special medicine." "But, Mr Secretary, I will advise you to keep an eye on him. It is tremendously important, as Mr Mondale is going to become our president in the future. Maybe the medicine only will be insufficient, and let then the staff member, who refuted Mr Mondale's inventions, permanently accompany him."

JAPAN BACKS U.S. MOVES AGAINST IRAN

LD142240 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: It is reported that during the recent U.S.-Japanese summit talks in Washington, Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said to President of the United States Carter: "We are at one with you." This solidarity with the present course of the U.S. administration was confirmed by the head of the Japanese Government also upon his return to Tokyo. He said, specifically, that Japan will join Western Europe in sanctions against Iran. As is known, Washington has been stubbornly pressing on its Atlantic allies and on Japan so that they should stage punitive measures of economic and political nature against Iran. A representative of the U.S. Department of State came out on May 12 with an official statement which unambiguously expressed the United States hope that Western Europe would be conducting since May 17 "vigorous and effective" programme of sanctions with regard to Iran. A similar demand was also made to Tokyo.

Going by Ohira's statement, the Japanese authorities regard solidarity with Washington as a cornerstone on which their foreign policy rests. For the sake of this "solidarity", they actually assumed a hostile stand against Iran. Tokyo already took a number of steps to curtail the economic (?relations) with Iran, even though Japan's national interests are thus adversely affected and the moral and material damage is caused to Japan.

Thus Japan last month cut by almost one third the export of its goods to Iran. Such a sharp lowering of the level of trade resulted mainly from considerable decrease of Japan's deliveries to Iran of steel and steel products, rolling stock and machinery.

It is known of what importance to Japan are the purchases of Iranian oil, since Japan has no oil sources of its own. It was established that Japan was importing from Iran over 13 per cent of oil (?it) consumes. But under Washington's pressure, (?Japan's) Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry decreed that importers of Iranian oil should not pay 35 dollars per barrel of oil, the price that was fixed by the Iranian side.

Tokyo took a serious risk of losing oil deliveries from Iran in the hope that major multinational oil monopolies headed by Americans will increase their oil deliveries to Japan, but this did not happen. The transnational Mobil Oil, for instance, informed Japan that it is cutting oil deliveries to Japan by 12 per cent.

Nevertheless, during the recent visit to Washington, the Japanese prime minister expressed Japan's striving to play an important role in the implementation of the U.S. strategy. The present unfriendly stand of Japan with regard to Iran should also be viewed in this context. Traditional Japanese caution and prudence, Tokyo's numerous statements about "independence of Japanese diplomacy" were sacrificed to transoceanic interests.

GREETINGS ON THE OCCASION OF VE DAY

Kim Il-song to Brezhnev

LD141305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and myself, I send you and through you the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the Soviet people warm congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

In the past patriotic war the Soviet people and Soviet Army, displaying unrivalled mass heroism and selflessness, won a great victory, honorably defended the Soviet motherland, and made a great contribution to saving the peoples of many countries from the danger of fascist enslavement. Thanks to the decisive role of the Soviet people and the Soviet Army, international fascism was defeated, World War II was ended, and the correlation of forces in Europe and the world took shape in favor of revolution.

Soon after the war the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, having restored the devastated national economy, turned their country into a developed socialist power. Today the Soviet people are waging an active struggle to fulfill the targets of the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, aimed at the all-round development of Soviet society and the boosting of the people's welfare.

We sincerely rejoice in all the fraternal Soviet people's feats and wholeheartedly wish you even greater successes in your further responsible work and your people's creative labor struggle for the country's prosperity and development.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are linked by strong ties of friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. I take this opportunity to express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop still further during the joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK

Yi Chong-ok to Kosygin

LD141307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I send you and the fraternal Soviet people warm congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the war against fascist Germany.

In World War II the Soviet people and Army defeated fascist Germany and honorably defended their motherland.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation prevailing between our two countries will strengthen and develop still further, and I wholeheartedly wish you even greater successes in your responsible work for the country's prosperity and development.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN, PAKISTAN

LD142144 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 14 May 80

["Statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 14 May, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency has issued the following statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concerning ways of settlement of relations with Iran and Pakistan:

By accomplishing the national-democratic revolution in April 1978, the Afghan people has made a final choice and embarked on the path of building in the country a new society based on the principles of equality and justice, a society eliminating exploitation of man by man.

The new Afghan society is based on profound respect and observance of national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of the people and strictest observance of the principles of Islam as the sacred religion. The Moslems are guaranteed by law the freedom of performance of religious rites.

The Afghan people would like to build a new life in conditions of peace, by developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all of their neighbours, with the Moslem countries and with all other states. But they had to be faced with crude interference, including armed interference, in the internal affairs by imperialist and other reactionary forces. The people of Afghanistan are resolved to uphold the freedom and independence of their homeland, their right to decide themselves upon the sociopolitical system under which they want to live.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan confirms that in keeping with the main principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the foundation of the foreign policy activity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of positive and active nonalignment. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares its striving for a political settlement to ensure full and guaranteed end to aggressive actions against Afghanistan, to subversive actions and any other forms of interference from the outside in its internal affairs, for the elimination of the tensions, which emerged in that area, and overcoming differences by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The programme for political settlement could be based on the following principles:

1. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proposes the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold Afghan-Iranian talks in order to draw up a bilateral agreement on the development of friendly relations and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan also proposes the Government of Pakistan to hold Afghan-Pakistani talks with the aim of drafting a bilateral agreement on normalisation of relations. Such agreements would contain generally accepted provisions concerning mutual respect of sovereignty and readiness to develop relations on the basis of the principles of goodneighbourliness and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as include concrete commitments on nonadmission of armed and any other hostile activity from their territories one against the other.

2. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan again calls upon the Afghans, who are temporarily staying by force of some or other circumstances in the territories of Pakistan and other neighbour states, to return home, and confirms that under the general amnesty declared in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on January 1, 1980, and subsequent statements of this kind, they will enjoy respect, will be guaranteed full freedom and inviolability of person.

They will be able to freely choose their place of residence and occupation and will be granted all opportunities with this aim. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan calls upon the Pakistani authorities and the authorities of other neighbour states to contribute to free return of the above said persons to Afghanistan. If nevertheless, a part of Afghans does not wish to return, questions in this connection shall also be discussed in the course of bilateral talks with the aim of reaching appropriate agreements.

3. Upon the attainment of mutually acceptable solutions of the problems stated in paragraphs 1 and 2, and normalisation on this basis of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would be ready also to examine other issues of bilateral relations, including those which have long been a subject of differences.

4. In proposing to hold bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran without any preliminary conditions attached, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly proceeds from the premise that their holding shall not be accompanied with a continuation of hostile activity against Afghanistan. Correspondingly, from the very start of the process of political settlement, practical measures shall be taken convincingly testifying to an end to armed and other interference in Afghanistan's affairs on the side of all states involved in this interference.

5. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers that aside from the complex of bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, a component part of political settlement must be appropriate political guarantees by some states, that would be acceptable both to Afghanistan and other participants in bilateral agreements. Among them, in the opinion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, must be the Soviet Union and the United States. The basic meaning of the guarantees must consist in the fact that the countries given them will themselves respect and substantiate by their authority Afghanistan's bilateral agreements with Pakistan and Iran. As far as guarantees from the USA are concerned, they must include a clearly expressed committment not to carry out any subversive activities against Afghanistan, including from the territories of third countries.

6. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delcares that in the context of political settlement must also be resolved the question of withdrawal from Afghanistan's territory of the Soviet limited military contingent. Putting an end to armed invasions and guarantees that neither invasions nor any other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs will be resumed, would eliminate the causes, which made Afghanistan turn to the USSR with a request to bring the afore-mentioned contingent into its territory. The question of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will depend in concrete terms on the resolution of the question of effective guarantees of bilateral agreements of Afghanistan with Pakistan and of Afghanistan with Iran.

7. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that in the process of political settlement notice shall be taken also of military-political activity in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area by the states, which do not belong to that area. Sharing the concern of other states over the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the proposal on turning that area into a zone of peace, on dismantling there foreign military bases and taking other measures of lessening tensions and strengthening security.

In putting forward these proposals for a political settlement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares most explicitly once again that questions concerning Afghanistan's interests cannot be discussed, to say nothing of being decided, without the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or without its knowledge.

At the same time, the Afghan Government considers useful efforts by other states contributing to the start of talks. In this connection it welcomes and supports the initiative displayed by the Republic of Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned movement in offering its good services.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hopes that the specific programme for political settlement proposed by it will meet with due understanding and favourable response from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expects that its proposal on normalisation of relations with Pakistan will be met constructively and positively by the Government of Pakistan.

This will make it possible to start practically a settlement of the above-mentioned problems through negotiations.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT SIGNED

LD141854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich reports from Kabul: In accordance with a Soviet-Afghan intergovernmental agreement a contract was signed today on technical assistance from the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] for the establishment of seven machine tractor stations. On the basis of the document signed, over 150 tractors, hundreds of combines, seed drills and spare parts--in all over 1,500 units of various kinds of agricultural machinery and vehicles--will be supplied to the provinces of Herat, Konduz, Baghlan and Balkh. In addition, Afghan machine operators will be aided by Soviet specialists in using the new machinery.

Momand, DRA minister of agriculture and land reform, said in an interview with our correspondent that the contract provides good prerequisites for the transition to a new phase in the development of agriculture in Afghanistan and the mechanized production of agricultural produce, above all with the aid of state machine tractor stations.

Noting the fruitful cooperation which has existed for many years between our countries in the field of agriculture, Momand, on behalf of Afghan farming workers, expressed ardent gratitude to the Soviet Government and to all Soviet people for the constantly expanding economic aid and for their support for the April revolution.

AFGHAN ARMY UNIT PURSUES 'BANDITS' IN MOUNTAINS

LD141517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[Special correspondent T. Gaydar "From Afghan Diary" report: "Battalion Marches Into the Mountains"]

[Excerpts] To cut across and, if the operation was successful, encircle the Dushmans--which is what bandits sent from across the border are called here--the Afghan Army battalion under the command of Senior Captain (Mohammad Sharif) advanced along a set route from west to east, from the valleys into the mountains.

The mountains had dark ravines and sparkling snow-covered slopes. On the southern slopes the snow remained only in crevasses, like veins of quartz in dark granite. The battalion marched cautiously, sending out scouting parties and escort patrols. Fighting bandits in mountains is a hard job. Just a dozen men holding a good position and well armed--submachine guns, machine guns and grenade launchers are supplied in sufficient quantities by the United States and China--can halt the advance of considerably superior forces. The narrow tracks make maneuvering difficult. It is hard to use equipment.

And when the shooting starts, the echoes rattle down the ravine--and just try and pinpoint where the bullets are flying from....

Nonetheless the battalion advanced, incurring no particular losses and clearing pass after pass of bandits. They were helped by the soldiers' innate familiarity with the mountains and knowledge of the terrain, but above all they were helped by the peasants' mounting hatred of the Dushmans. Risking their lives and sometimes their families' lives, the peasants from the mountain villages would warn the battalion of ambushes and show them paths to circumvent them.

I saw two such envoys. They appeared toward evening, talked for a long time about something with the commander, then their baggy white shirts flashed past the sentries and disappeared in the darkness.

"They are from the Ibrahim Khel region," (Mohammad Sharif) explained. "There are several villages there: (Khatyr Khel), (Umar Khel .... The peasants have armed themselves and are not letting the Dushmans in, but they need help."

That night the battalion had set up camp in some strange building--not quite a castle, not quite a fort, not quite an old town hall [uprava]--standing alone on a hilltop. We were sitting in an octagonal room, the windows were screened with the soldiers' blankets, there was a lantern on the table.

At the table were three officers, representing three military careers. If you put these careers together, the nature of the officer corps of Afghanistan's present-day revolutionary army will become clearer.

Before traveling to Nangarhar Province to visit the battalion I was received while still in Kabul by Gol Aqa, chief of the People's Armed Forces Political Directorate. He described the problems now facing the Afghan Army and told me how the latest intake of students to all the military academy faculties, including the political faculty, had been completed successfully and how the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Social Sciences Institute has also joined in training political workers for the army. He asked whether I had seen the first issues of the army newspaper.

"We spent a long time choosing the name," Comrade Gol Aqa said. "And we made a good decision: 'JAQIQAT-SARBAZ'--'THE SOLDIERS' TRUTH.'"

It was particularly gratifying to hear from the deputy minister how highly the Afghanistan People's Armed Forces leadership assesses Soviet officers contribution to further enhancing the combat capability of the Afghan Army struggling against gangs sent from across the border, and to hear what truly fraternal relations have formed between Afghan Army units and subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops brought into Afghanistan at the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government's request.

...Early in the morning, the battalion set off.

Sometimes, when you travel to distant places, it is not a difference but a similarity which suddenly strikes you.

Drops of morning dew ran down the green sides of armored transports hugging the cliff. Field kitchens emitted columns of smoke. Afghan soldiers who had returned from night patrol were sitting nearby in short lines. And the radio operator was already tuning his set.... There was that special moment of quiet in military campaign life just before the shouted orders and the roar of engines. Senior Captain (Sharif) ordered a scouting party to be sent out:

"One detachment to the left of the road, one detachment to the right. Engineers in the middle."

VIOLATIONS OF PHILIPPINE AIRSPACE DENIED

OW080432 Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Manila, May 8 (AFP)--The Soviet Union today categorically denied that Soviet military aircraft had twice violated Philippine airspace and counter-charged the aircraft were buzzed by Philippine interceptors.

In a note sent today to the Philippine Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Embassy said "a thorough study of flight documentation" established that on Feb. 26 and 29, the aircraft flew over the high seas and not in Philippine airspace.

The note said that Soviet aircraft flew at a distance of 28 kilometers (18 miles) from Philippine airspace boundary last Feb. 29 and at a distance of 110 kilometers (62 miles) from the same boundary last Feb. 26.

Soviet aircraft, according to the note, "perform flights in the area of South China Sea and Philippine Sea in full conformity with international law" guaranteeing all states the right of navigation in high seas and flight in airspace above the high seas.

The note accused the Philippines of "infringement of the rights of other states" by buzzing the Soviet aircraft with "interceptors coming from Philippine airfields."

LEONTYEV VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH MALAYSIAN VISIT

BK141435 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 8 May 80

[Aleksey Leontyev commentary]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has begun his official visit to Kuala Lumpur. It has been reported from the Malaysian capital that he will discuss with Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen bilateral relations and regional developments of mutual interest. His visit is to reciprocate Ahmad Rithauddeen's visit to Hanoi last January. After Malaysia, the Vietnamese foreign minister will visit Thailand.

In this connection, station commentator Aleksey Leontyev writes: A regular exchange of visits between officials from socialist countries and those from Southeast and South Asian developing countries reflects the desire to promote good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations and political contacts. This desire also reflects the policies of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. They consequently and consistently strive for the relaxation of tensions in Asia, for the stability and security of all countries in this region and for closer relations among Asian countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, good neighborliness, friendship, equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity and mutual benefit.

Last January, the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea launched an important peace initiative. They declared their readiness to sign bilateral nonaggression pacts with other Southeast Asian countries and to begin talks with the governments of countries in this region on the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

Unfortunately thus far these proposals have not been successfully implemented. The U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are responsible for this because both Washinton and Beijing have fabricated lies and slandered Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea by tarnishing their peace policies and distorting their desires. Even now Washington and Beijing are frantically fabricating rumors aimed at pitting ASEAN member countries--Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore--against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. They alleged that tiny Kampuchea intends to attack its neighbor Thailand and that Vietnam intends to invade Southeast Asia and even China.

It is very surprising that some Asian politicians believe or pretend to believe in these lies and distortions. In yielding to the U.S. and Chinese pressures, these politicians have called for an international conference on humanitarian aid to Kampuchea although there is no need at all to convene such a conference because there is no longer any hunger in Kampuchea.

A statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea says the aim of the conference is not to help Kampuchea but to let the United States and Beijing interfere in its internal affairs. By creating the myth of a Vietnamese and Kampuchean threat, the United States and Beijing have further stepped up their deceitful maneuvers against the Indochinese countries. Their mercenaries have infiltrated Kampuchea to supply arms to remnants of the Pol Pot gang and they continue their armed provocation against Vietnam.

China has openly threatened to repeat its armed attack against Vietnam while the United States is attempting to turn ASEAN into a politico-military pact directed against the Indochinese nations. In order words, the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are trying to ignite the flame of war in Asia, thereby threatening the security not only of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, but also all countries in the region. The immediate task of the peoples in the Asian countries is to launch concerted actions to prevent and frustrate the threat and the dangerous tricks of the enemies of peace.

The exchange of visits between officials of the countries in this region is also aimed at solving this task because during these visits they can exchange views in a quiet atmosphere void of any boring whispers and intimidations by both Beijing and Washington.

All Asian countries need peace and the road to peace can always be found so long as there are good intentions and desires to attain it. This has been profoundly proven by the recent visit of SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to India where both sides discussed bilateral relations and important international problems and achieved good results. Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said Pham Van Dong's visit has further strengthened India-Vietnam relations which in turn contributed to the strengthening of universal peace.

It is hoped that the current visit of the SRV official to Malaysia and Thailand also attains greater results in the interest of peace in Asia.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES HUANG HUA BANGKOK VISIT

BK131358 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 7 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing's Two-Faced Diplomacy"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is due in Bangkok today on an official visit. There is reason to believe that what he is going to discuss is already known in the Thai capital.

Huang Hua's current visit to Thailand is one of a series of visits to the ASEAN countries. His first visit was last March when he went to the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, making a brief stopover in Bangkok on his way home. Wherever he went he made statements enunciating the objectives of Beijing's policy toward the ASEAN countries, although he made very little mention of bilateral problems. Instead, he took the opportunity to hurl slanders, particularly against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

There are indications that changes have taken place in Beijing's diplomacy since Huang Hua made his first trip to the ASEAN countries last March. This being the case, his current visit to Bangkok will have a different nature. AFP suggests that during his talks in Bangkok Huang Hua will resume his attacks on Vietnam's approaches to Thailand and other ASEAN countries. The statement made by XINHUA several days before Huang Hua's departure for Bangkok reflects the correctness of such an assumption. Addressing its statement to the ASEAN countries, XINHUA repeated its invented story that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea pose a threat to them.

Beijing apparently does not want to see ASEAN and the three Indochina countries hold a dialogue which could pave the way toward the establishment of good neighborly relations and cooperation. The constructive proposal made by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea last January for negotiations toward the conclusion of bilateral non-aggression agreements aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality also annoyed Beijing The proposal was endorsed by the SRV Foreign Ministry in its recent statement which pointed out that Vietnam always strives to develop its relations with ASEAN countries on the principle of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation and based on this principle it is ready to hold bilateral consultations with them on problems of mutual interest.

The ASEAN countries have welcomed the new Vietnamese initiative with much interest. For example, Thai Foreign Minister Prem Tinsulanon [as heard] and Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen have expressed their support for holding a dialog with Vietnam. This apparently has annoyed the Beijing leaders, who follow Beijing's traditional course of fanning tension in Southeast Asia.

The prime objective of Huang Hua's visit to Bangkok is to torpedo the dialogue between Vietnam and ASEAN. Beijing has always maintained that every method must be used in the struggle to achieve its objectives. Beijing does not rule out the possibility of applying pressure on those who do not want [words indistinct]. The people of Thailand and other ASEAN countries know that Beijing is applying threats to bolster the maneuvers of its diplomacy. Here are two examples:

In October 1978, prior to the visit of Deng Xiaoping to Malaysia, an extremist subversive organization was set up in Malaysia to carry out sabotage and other nefarious activities. This organization has recently been exposed, but it has not been totally eliminated.

During Huang Hua's trip to ASEAN countries last March, a pro-Beijing group calling itself the New People's Army launched large-scale terrorist activities on Mindanao Island in the Philippines. During his visit to Singapore, Huang Hua openly stated that Beijing plans to continue using subversive elements as a means to apply pressure to Southeast Asian countries.

Considering all the problems, such hypocrisy would seem to rule out the possibility of removing contradictions between China and the ASEAN countries. China's policies on important international issues differ in many respects and on certain points they differ widely. For the ASEAN countries, which have enunciated the concept of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality, a policy of good neighborly relations and cooperation would seem more suitable than confrontation and a hostile attitude.

PRAVDA REVIEWS TOPICS OF BABIUCH MOSCOW TALKS

LD141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Polish Cooperation Is Strengthening"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] E. Babiuch, member of the Politburo of the PZPR [Polish United Worker's Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was in the USSR on an official friendly visit 6 through 8 May, 1980.

On 6 May L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received E. Babiuch and had a conversation with him which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and was distinguished by complete mutual understanding.

The head of the Polish Government laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere between A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and E. Babiuch, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of issues of further consolidating the fraternal ties and cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Poland in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU and the PZPR and also the accords reached during the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The government heads stated with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the USSR and Poland based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are continuing to develop fruitfully both bilaterally and within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks. The close and effective collaboration between the two countries in the international arena promotes the strengthening of peace and international security and the arrangement of mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation between states.

Special emphasis was placed on the significance of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary falls this year.
The talks participants noted the recent deterioration of the international situation as a result of the course followed by the aggressive forces of imperialism, the NATO Organization, above all, toward intensifying the arms race and achieving military superiority over the socialist countries. In this connection they expressed their countries' firm resolve to prevent the disruption of the military-strategic balance to the detriment of the socialist community's security and to actively promote both the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension and measures designed to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament and to lessen military confrontation and reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The USSR and Poland also advocate talks on questions of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the path to which talks would be cleared if the fulfillment of NATO's decision on the production and deployment of the new American missiles in West Europe were to be rescinded or at least officially suspended.

Both sides confirmed the importance of the socialist countries' proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and also the initiative advanced by E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on holding this conference in Poland's capital--Warsaw. Emphasis was placed on the need for the through preparation of the Madrid meeting of the states which participated in the all-European conference, with a view to ensuring positive results from the meeting.

The heads of government of the USSR and Poland confirmed their countries' principled course of supporting peoples' national liberation movements and declared their condemnation of any attempts to interfere in states' internal affairs, and of the methods of blackmail and threats and aggressive actions against liberated peoples.

The sides devoted a lot of attention to questions of further broadening and improving the economic cooperation and deepening the integration processes between the USSR and Poland. The government heads examined the preliminary results of the coordination of the USSR and Polish state plans for 1981-1985 and assessed positively the results achieved so far, and they also defined the future directions of work in this sphere. At the same time the confidence was expressed that the solutions agreed on in the course of plan coordination will ensure the successful development of long-term mutually advantageous cooperation, will be a sound basis for expanding reciprocal trade and will thereby promote the further development of both countries' national economies.

There was an exchange of opinions on a number of important issues of production cooperation. During the meeting a long-term program was signed governing the development of production specialization and coproduction between the USSR and Poland for the period through 1990. It outlines the precise prospects for deepening both intra- and inter-sectorial production ties.

It was emphasized that the participation of the USSR and Poland in the implementation of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among the CEMA members and in the work to implement the measures envisaged by the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs is of great significance for strengthening the economic ties between the Soviet Union and Poland, and also among all countries of the socialist community.

These programs are aimed at meeting the countries' needs for basic forms of energy, fuel, and raw materials for machine-building and agricultural output, for industrial consumer goods and so forth. The sides expressed the readiness to continue making an all-around effort to deepen cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework.

The sides expressed the confidence that the consistent deepening of economic ties between the two countries in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Poland, whose 35th anniversary was widely celebrated in April, is an important factor of the successful fulfillment of the tasks of communist and socialist building set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 8th PZPR Congress.

The talks confirmed the unity of views of the USSR and Polish governments on the problems broached and also their unswerving desire comprehensively to develop and deepen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland.

E. Babiuch, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, invited A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The following people participated in the talks: From the Soviet side--N.K. Baybakov and K.F. Katushev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

From the Polish side--T. Wrzaszczyk, member of the Politburo PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission; R. Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS CABLE COUNTERPARTS ON VE DAY ANNIVERSARY

LD141545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and our people we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people wholehearted congratulations on the 35th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism.

Today, along with the world's peace-loving forces, we pay tribute to the heroic Soviet people who, under the leadership of their Leninist vanguard--the CPSU--drove the fascist invaders from their motherland's territory and, shouldering the main burden of World War II, made incalculable sacrifices in the name of victory, freedom and peace for the peoples. The bright memory of the Soviet heroes and the sons of other peoples who fell in the war will remain forever in mankind's heart.

Fulfilling its historic mission, in the spring of 1945 the Soviet Army brought the long-awaited freedom to many European peoples, the Hungarian people included. A new era in their history began, and the path of peaceful creative labor, of building a socialist society, was opened up.

The victory over Hitler's Germany and its allies was the starting point for the worldwide historic changes that have ensured favorable conditions throughout the world for the advancement of the cause of socialism and social progress and for the defense of international security and lasting peace. The world socialist system, which struggles consistently to avert another world war, emerged and strengthened.

On the 35th anniversary of victory the Hungarian people again express their firm determination to strengthen on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism their alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Following the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Hungarian people, together with them, are making their contribution to strengthening peace and are struggling to preserve the results of detente and to advance the cause of socialism and social progress.

On this great jubilee we greet the CPSU and the Soviet people with sincere respect. We wish you outstanding new successes in building a communist society and in your crucial activity for the good of peace throughout the world, the peoples' freedom and independence and the victory of the immortal ideas of socialism.

[signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers

GDR, USSR CULTURE MINISTERS, HAGER ATTEND BERLIN OPERA

LD142308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 May 80

[Summary] In Berlin, the Bolshoy Academic Theater has staged Mussorgsky's "Khovanshochins." "In the auditorium of the German State Opera House where the Soviet artistes performed, were Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture; and a USSR delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture."

TIKHONOV RECEIVES AWARD FROM GDR AMBASSADOR OTT

LD141414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was presented the Order of Karl Marx by Ott, the GDR ambassador to the USSR. The order was awarded for Tikhonov's outstanding services in developing fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED, and for his contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES CSSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD131103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society visited the Soviet Union 6-13 May. The delegation arrived to take part in festivities devoted to the 35th anniversary of Victory Day and the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders, as well as the 10th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU received Zavadil, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society and member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, who led the delegation, and had talks with him which passed in a friendly, sincere atmosphere.

BREZHNEV TELEGRAM TO KOLISEVSKI, DORONJSKI ON LEAVING SFRY

AU092150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a telegram to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, and to Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on leaving Yugoslavia where he headed the Soviet delegation attending President Tito's funeral.

Expressing thanks for the warm welcome accorded to the Soviet Union delegation, Leonid Brezhnev's telegram says: I express my conviction that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and parties will continue to strengthen and expand in the future to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and in the interest of peace and socialism.

U.S. ROLE AT NATO SPRING MEETING VIEWED

More Defense Spending Demanded

LD141351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0843 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Brussels, 14 May, TASS--TASS special correspondents Albert Balebanov and Yuriy Lopatin report:

The final stage of the spring "Atlantic" sessions started here today with a joint session of ministers of foreign affairs and defense of the countries belonging to NATO's military structure (except France and Greece). Such a form of joint meetings is a "novelty" in the framework of the NATO military-political bloc. It was foisted by the United States on its West European allies in order to lend a political note to the military-strategic decisions which were worked out in advance in the Pentagon. Now, at Washington's insistence, these decisions must be stamped for approval by the alliance's leading departments.

Today's meeting was preceded by 2 days of sessions of the NATO war ministers, at which the American representatives, with the help of utterly unceremonious pressure, tried to enjoin their partners to the arms race being whipped up by the Pentagon, and to a more active and direct participation in the aggressive policy being conducted by the United States, especially in the Near and Middle East.

Although the NATO sessions are closed, nevertheless it has become known in the corridors of the North Atlantic alliance headquarters that Washington has demanded from its partners a further increase in their military budgets and military and political support for its punitive operations against Iran and acts of armed intervention in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan.

In particular, the White House is insisting on more haste in fulfilling the NATO "long-term defense program" which provides for the creation and manufacture of new forms and systems of armaments and military equipment, the intensive procurement of munitions and the development of a military infrastructure system in West Europe which would enable major stockpiles of military equipment to be located on the continent. The plan covers the period up to 1990. According to the schemes of the Washington strategists, these arsenals are intended for the use of American invasion forces in the event of a threat to U.S. "national interests."

In conditions in which the present U.S. administration has set out on the road of undermining international detente and a return to the "cold war," the plan under discussion in Brussels are particularly dangerous to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples.

Pressure on Allies on Iran

LD141712 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The United States continues putting pressure on its NATO allies in an attempt to draw them into its anti-Iranian campaign, to make them join the whipping up of military tension in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, the Middle and the Near East. A REUTER correspondent reports from Brussels that the United States is pressing for permission to set up facilities in the harbours of European NATO partners for its aircraft carriers heading from the Atlantic ports of the United States to the Indian Ocean basin.

The existence of such facilities in Europe would quicken up the transfer of American ships to the Gulf area. Observers directly link this demand of the United States with the Iranian-American crisis and the concentration of a huge American naval force near the shores of Iran.

The desire of the United States to secure European port facilities is a new step on the way of escalating military tension around the events in Iran. Besides, it is becoming clear that the Pentagon is ever more arrogantly demanding of the European NATO countries an active and direct participation in its aggressive policy. Also evident is the desire to spread the sphere of the bloc's operation to the Indian Ocean basin.

The U.S. tactics of putting crude pressure on its partners is clearly manifesting itself at the NATO "spring" session in Brussels. Serving also this aim was the quick visit to Rome by the U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. After this visit reports appeared in the press that the Italian Government undertook new military-political obligations. It is noted that most probably this concerns concrete measures by Italy to support new U.S. military ventures against Iran.

Nevertheless, Washington's attempts to force on its allies an active participation in the fulfilment of its dangerous plans directed in particular against Iran, are encountering growing opposition in West European countries where understanding is growing of the fact that support for U.S. anti-Iranian actions is making them accomplices who, equally with the United States, bear full responsibility before the peoples for the Pentagon's reckless military ventures.

Allies Subjected to 'Psychological Attack'

ID141644 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 May 80

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] It is hard to recall a meeting of the NATO leaders of late which has been held in such an alarming atmosphere as the one in Brussels. The West European partners in NATO have actually been subjected to a psychological attack on the part of the Americans. On the one hand, they were intimidated by the prospect of possible military conflicts. On the other, they were told what the consequences could be if they parted from the principle of Atlantic solidarity. All that was done for the sole purpose of pushing the hesitating allies onto the road of further arms buildup. Reports from Brussels these days contain such words as "the Americans insist" and "the allies follow reluctantly." But the fact remains that the West Europeans, even though reluctantly and with reservation, are following in the wake of the Americans.

And they brought to Brussels the draft of an additional program of long-term measures to build up the military might of NATO. The program approved by the North Atlantic bloc in May 1978 doesn't seem to be enough. Nor is enough the missiles plan imposed by the Americans on their West European partners in December 1979. In Brussels they discussed the need to review military programs so as to increase them and speed up their implementation.

The long list of demands which the U.S. delegation put to its partners in Brussels lays special emphasis on improving the combat readiness of all types of forces of NATO, increasing the number of reservists in the West European countries, enhancing stockpiles of arms and ammunition, building new airfields and arms storages, and modernizing the existing ones. All that, of course, will demand bigger allocations on the part of the NATO countries. And as it is, they have been growing feverishly in the past few years.

In 1976, NATO military allocations without Turkey and Greece amounted to $146.5 billion. This year they amount to $189 billion. A major question taken up at Brussels was that of the so-called division of labor. Washington wants to shift on the West European countries a bigger share of the burden connected with carrying out its aggressive and adventurists policy in different parts of the world, and first of all in the Persian Gulf zone. On the one hand, Washington wants NATO to extend the sphere of its activities beyond the present geographical borders. For instance, the United States presses for the NATO forces to be used in the Persian Gulf zone against Iran and other oil-producing countries. On the other hand, Washington wants the West Europeans to fill in the so-called breaches which could appear in West Europe if U.S. forces are dispatched to southwest Asia. In both cases, Washington wants to share with its allies not only the burden but also the responsibility for its policy to make them accomplices to its foreign policy adventures. But the price of Atlantic solidarity which Washington demands of its NATO partners could prove to be too high for them. America's adventures could put the world on the brink of a big war, inthe flames of which whole countries could burn up.

'Smoke Screen' of Afghan Question

LD141056 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Seeking to make their West European allies to join implicitly the arms race being escalated by the United States, Washington's high-placed emissaries at the current NATO meetings in Brussels invariably refer to "Soviet interference in Afghanistan" which allegedly imperials universal peace.

If one is to listen to them, the impression might be created that allegedly the arms race, now being escalated by the North Atlantic bloc on the instruction of the United States, the exorbitant swelling of military budgets of the NATO member-countries are caused by developments in Afghanistan. But such an impression, which is being deliberately created by the Western, above all American, propaganda, has nothing in common with reality.

What is taking place and has actually taken place behind the NATO's scenes was narrated in an ADN interview by former employee at the NATO Secretariat in Brussel Imelda Verrept who has recently crossed over the GDR. If one is to compare the facts cited by her with what was told to the public by another staff-member of the NATO Secretariat Ursel Lorenzen, who crossed over to the GDR early last year, then the myth, fabricated by NATO propaganda, will be razed to the ground. The course of building up armaments and of attaining military superiority has been taken by Washington and the NATO leadership by no means in connection with the events in Afghanistan, but much earlier.

Here are the facts. The decision on the production of new American nuclear missiles and their deployment in Western Europe, endorsed in Brussels in December 1979, was actually drawn up much earlier and was a component part of a long-term NATO armament programme which was adopted as far back as in 1978. The testimony of this is the NATO's secret document which fell into Imelda-Verrept's hands. The sources of this decision date back to a still earlier period. According to Ursel Lorenzen, the Americans and their West German NATO partners agreed on equipping the bloc's armed forces with new medium-range missiles as far back as in 1974, i.e. long before the events in Afghanistan.

And one more rather significant circumstance pointed to by former staff-members of the NATO Headquarters. In the recent years Washington has been more intensively imposing upon its allies a conception which envisages the priority use of the nuclear potential deployed in Western Europe but not the strategic weapons which are in the United States itself, which transfers the risk of a nuclear missile war to Europe. Thus, the NATO's decision, adopted in Brussels last year, makes it possible to carry out the strategy which is to the advantage of the United States.

Such are the facts. What then remains from that smoke-screen behind which Washington tries to conceal its unseemly role in undermining detente and provoking the arms race?

ADN INTERVIEW ON SECRET NATO DOCUMENTS CITED

LD122328 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 May, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The former secretary at NATO's headquarters in Brussels, Mrs Imelda Verrept, has reaffirmed the aggressiveness and peace-endangering role of NATO in an ADN interview. Secret NATO documents which Mrs Verrept produced during the interview reveal that in its military strategy and its war preparations NATO attaches decisive importance to nuclear arms. Mrs Imelda Verrept came over to the German Democratic Republic in April. She called her step "a break with NATO's policy".

The documents also show that the December 1979 decision of NATO to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe was already prepared in 1977 and was part of NATO's long-term armaments programme resolved in 1978. NATO's justification given in 1979 the programme was aimed at closing an arms gap was a complete lie, she said.

Mrs Verrept also said that the missile decision had been directly prepared in the period when the supreme allied commander Europe refixed the targets for NATO nuclear strikes of great priority in territories of the socialist states.

As transpires from the highly confidential NATO document NPG/D (79) 4 the planned additional 572 medium-range missiles are designed to destroy another 350 civilian and military targets in the strategic depth of the Warsaw Treaty countries without having to draw on NATO's strategic nuclear weapons. The document also submits proposals for increasing NATO's nuclear arms potential in Europe over and above the 572 missiles.

The NPG/D (79)4 document gives proof of the fact that the missiles decision had come about only under severe pressure of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany of the other NATO states. It also lays down the share of those countries in both the costs and the risks of deploying the new nuclear arms potential, their proportion of the victims and devastations in the case of a nuclear war.

On the basis of knowing these and many other NATO documents, Mrs Verrept voiced conviction "that the United States wants to drive Western Europe into a nuclear war against the socialist countries without the risk of destruction of American cities. The missiles decision enables a strategy advantageous for the U.S..

Mrs Verrept pointed to further secret documents from NATO headquarters about NATO's concept, aims and tactics at the Vienna talks. "All these documents clearly show that NATO, mainly the U.S. and the FRG, is absolutely disinterested in a speedy relaxation of military confrontation in central Europe on the basis of equal security. There is resistance against concrete national disarmament commitments, there are obstructions in the Vienna talks which are constantly being burdened with outrageous demands to the socialist countries which cannot be fulfilled," she said.

The documents evidence that NATO negotiates with the sole aim of gaining unilateral military advantages and of changing in its favour the military balance of forces in Europe.

In conclusion Mrs Verrept said she hoped this insight into NATO documents would help unveil the true, the aggressive nature of the NATO pact and its anti-human intentions. Implementation of the missile decision, in particular, was rapidly increasing the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. Everything possible would therefore have to be done to prevent this.

'DAWN PATROL' EXERCISES SEEN AS REHERSAL FOR AGGRESSION

LD141431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "NATO Patrol"]

[Text] Athens--Major new NATO military exercises are taking place in the Mediterranean. The armed forces of nine NATO states, mainly air and naval forces, have embarked on the "Dawn Patrol-80" maneuvers.

As Admiral Shear, commander in chief of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Southern Europe, has stated, the maneuvers are intended to "demonstrate NATO's readiness to repel aggression on its southern flanks." However, it is common knowledge that nobody is threatening NATO states on that flank, or on any other. Yet here is the bloc's leading power, the United States, not only speaking openly of possible military interference in the Near and Middle East (which are adjacent to NATO's south flank) but even trying to carry out a punitive action against Iran. And the United States embarked on that senseless and dangerous step without consultations with its NATO allies.

In these conditions the stepping up of NATO's war preparations in the Mediterranean looks like a U.S. attempt to turn the bloc's southern flank into a springboard for new adventures against the oil-rich states of the Near and Middle East if they dare to implement a policy which is not to Washington's liking. [paragraph continues]

It is no accident that the Pentagon is just now trying to strengthen and extend its forward bridgeheads in the East Mediterranean. It was by means of pressure and promises of aid that the United States recently managed to persuade Turkey to sign a new military agreement, giving the United States the opportunity to continue to use dozens of bases and other facilities on Turkish territory. The United States is trying to conclude a similar agreement with Greece. The Pentagon is making use of bases on Cyprus on an ever-increasing scale for its own dangerous purposes. In the opinion of the democratic Cypriot public the lack of progress in settling the island republic's difficult problems is explained by subversive actions by the United States and NATO, which are counting on getting their hands on that strategically important island.

At the same time Washington has not given up the attempt to knock together a new military bloc around the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis. American warships, including aircraft carriers, are already plying between Alexandria in Egypt, Haifa in Israel and the ports of their Mediterranean NATO allies. Pentagon strategists intend to extend NATO's southern flank to the Persian Gulf, which Washington has arbitrarily declared a "zone of American interests."

In sending their "Dawn Patrol" to the East Mediterranean the NATO militarists are not preparing to repel any "aggression" but are rehearsing plans for their own aggressive actions.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES STRAUSS VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD141405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder "Dog Doesn't Eat Dog..."; from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov]

[Text] F.J. Strauss, West German reaction's pretender to the chancellorship, paid a 2-day visit to Israel. There he was given a welcome usually reserved by protocol for a foreign government leader. There was no end to the tender emotion and the embraces.

M. Begin, ruler of the aggressor country, had something to be glad about. Strauss loudly proclaimed everywhere that he himself and the West German political, industrial and financial circles which he represents applaud Tel Aviv's policy. He said that he was delighted with Israel's provocative and annexationist actions in the Near East. Patting the aggressor on the back, the West German "hawk" went into raptures over "the Begin government's firmness in refusing the Arab people of Palestine the right to create their own state."

With the arrogance of an ultrareactionary Strauss even ventured to call on West European governments to support Israel's policy in the Near East in all respects. People in Tel Aviv were touched: "Begin and Strauss were unanimous in their assessment of this present international situation and the situation in the Near East."

What can be said about this black-hundred show staged in Tel Aviv? Probably one thing: Dog doesn't eat dog.

BREZHNEV, DENMARK'S QUEEN MARGRETHE EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD141131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 2

[TASS report under the general headline "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, conveying sincere congratulations and also wishes for prosperity and success to the Danish people on the country's national holiday. In a reply telegram the queen of Denmark expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BANI-SADR STATEMENT ON NEW U.S. PROVOCATION NOTED

LD142034 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 14, TASS--Speaking today over Radio Tehran, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that a new U.S. provocation against Iran is being prepared. He said that 96 Americans had been landed in various parts of Iran to create a campaign of sabotage. Their tasks include creating an unstable situation in various cities of Iran. The U.S. force of 96 is accompanied by 19 Iranians sent from the United States. Two helicopters have been flown to one of the lightly populated areas of Iran for technical support of the group. The president also stressed that weapons are being sent from the United States to various cities of Iran so that subversive operations could be staged by elements hostile to the Iranian revolution and by pro-shah underground.

TEHRAN PAPER CITED ON 'PROVOCATION' BY U.S. HELICOPTERS

LD131111 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, TASS--Five U.S. naval helicopters dropped a foamy chemical substance over the Persian Gulf on Monday evening, causing a big fire on the water surface in immediate proximity to the sea frontier of Iran, the newspaper BAMDAD reporter. This new provocation by the American military is fresh proof of the fact that Washington continues to make plans for new military ventures against Iran.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, EUROPEAN ACTIONS

LD141354 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 14 May 80

["Statement by Iranian Foreign Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, May 14, TASS--No matter what "sanctions" against the Iranian revolution West European countries may resort to they will influence neither us nor our policy, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, said in an interview with the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA. He said that if anti-Iranian measures were implemented Iran would turn for help to other countries. The Iranian minister expressed doubts that all West European companies would adhere to the decisions on the economic boycott of Iran taken by their governments. He stressed that the threats against Iran made by Western Europe were only blocking the solution of the problem of the release of the U.S. spies held in Tehran. Sadeq Qotbzadeh called on West European governments not to follow blindly the policy course steered by the United States. As far as the issue of hostages accused of espionage is concerned, he said, every time when we are about to reach a certain solution the United States carries out anti-Iranian actions having catastrophic consequences. It is the United States that artificially created a serious crisis threatening peace around the hostages' issue.

NO NEW PRIME MINISTER BEFORE PARLIAMENT CONVOCATION

LD131128 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, TASS--Following a meeting here of the Islamic Revolution Council and the Hojjat-ol-Islam government, A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that the new prime minister of Iran would not be appointed before the convocation of parliament in the near future. It will be recalled that the post of prime minister has been vacant since the resignation of Mehdi Bazargan's government in November 1979.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC PARTY WINS ELECTION IN IRAN

LD141220 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 14, TASS--The final results of the two rounds of parliamentary elections in Iran have been announced here. About 70 per cent of the parliamentary seats went to the Party of the Islamic Republic and its supporters. The parliament has no representatives of workers and peasants.

Not all seats have been filled in the new legislative organ of Iran which is to have 270 deputies. The reason: the tense situation in certain regions of the country, specifically in Iranian Kurdistan; elections were postponed in 22 cities; in a number of districts election returns were found invalid.

TEHRAN TO HOST INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD141806 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 14, TASS--As a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran said, an international conference to examine the consequences of the recent aggressive action by the U.S. military against Iran will be held in Tehran from June 2 to 5 this year.

LETTER TO BANI-SADR FROM ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU NOTED

LD141222 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 14, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia expresses resolute support for the Iranian revolution and angrily condemns the United States' armed aggression against Iran, says a telegramme sent by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, to President Bani-Sadr of Iran. By attacking Iran under the pretext of setting free the hostages the United States violated the basic principles of international relations--respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The telegramme expresses Ethiopia's concern over the build-up of American military potential in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean and the establishment of a network of American military bases in the Persian Gulf area. Socialist Ethiopia urges all progressive peoples to rally for repulsing the forces of imperialism which are trying to bring this region of the world under their influence.

Tehran, May 14, TASS--Mass anti-American demonstrations and processions were held outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in connection with the handover to the Iranian authorities of two Iranians who died as a result of the recent seizure of the Iranian Embassy in London by terrorist. People in the procession carried the bodies of those killed, scanning anti-imperialist slogans and reaffirming their determination to uphold the freedom and independence of their country.

SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS U.S. ACTIONS IN IRAN, GULF

NC150640 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 12 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] Moscow, by Mustafa al-Husayni--A senior responsible Soviet official has said that Moscow does not rule out the possibility that the United States will launch a local and limited war in the gulf area, and nother senior responsible official has said that he does not rule out the possibility that Israel will wage a war against Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of its magazine [KOMMUNIST], was talking to AS-SAFIR's correspondent about the abortive U.S. landing attempt in Iran. He outlined Soviet views that the United States would eventually seek to make up for its worldwide losses, foremost of which were the Iranian and Afghan revolutions, following a long series of losses in Africa and Central American throughout the seventies.

Kosolapov added that one wonders about "the huge U.S. force in the gulf," but that such a possibility did not upset the Soviet Union because defeat would be the Americans' lot in such a war. This is because "when Carter consolidates his forces in the Gulf, he does not know where he is going and how to emerge from a situation" that he created himself.

Meanwhile, Georgiy Zhukov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Parliamentary Group for the Middle and Near East and a political commentator of the CPSU organ PRAVDA, has said that Israel benefits from Carter's electoral situation. Therefore, whatever is said about Carter's ability to pressure Israel is without fundation. It is obvious that "Carter is moving away from As-Sadat's stand more and more."

However, the two high-ranking Soviet officials affirmed that the Soviet Union would not intervene directly in these two wars even though the Soviet Union "has given and will give Syria all possible political and economic aid, as well as military supplies, because the Soviet Union does not fight beyond its borders." They went on to say that the Soviet role in Afghanistan "was not an exception to this basic rule, but was governed by the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978."

Replying to a question on the possibility of reviving the "Geneva conference" format through an European initiative, Zhukov said that the Soviet Union "has not heard proposals of this sort and therefore cannot formulate an attitude toward them." Answering the same question, Kosolapov said that Moscow "is not aware of any convincing idea in this connection. So far, no confidence-building European idea has been submitted. Sometimes the purpose of these initiatives is just a desire to obtain certain gains and not peace."

Zhukov said that the Soviet attitude toward the current Middle East crisis could be summed up in three points:

1. Support for the Arab states' demand that UN Security Council Resolution 242 be amended so that it provided for the establishment of a Palestinian state having all the rights of independent states.

2. The need to halt the separate talks now underway.

3. After these two points are achieved, it will be possible to think of a formula for a "real settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Both Soviet officials also praised the resolutions of the recent steadfastness and confrontation summit conference, even though they expressed reservation because most previous steadfastness and confrontation resolutions had not been implemented. They also criticized the attitude of the other Arab states that are not participants in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The remarks of the two Soviet officials came in the course of a long dialog from which were detected the features of a new Soviet world strategy, which Kosolapov summed up by saying: Our principled stand is that the Americans have no place in the Eastern Hemisphere."

STALEMATE IN PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS REPORTED

ID131728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1516 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Washington--12 May (TASS)--A conference has taken place in the White House between President J. Carter and his leading foreign policy assistants, including E. Muskie, the secretary of state, S. Linowitz, the President's special envoy at the Near East negotiations, and also the U.S. ambassadors to Egypt and Israel.

The main theme of the conference as the course of the Israeli-Egyptian talks on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians living in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. As is known, President A. as-Sadat of Egypt recently made a "dramatic" gesture by deciding to postpone the next round of these talks in connection with Tel Aviv's "intransigence."

In spite of assurances by Egyptian propaganda of the "inflexibility" of Cairo's position, local political observers look on As-Sadat's demarche as a tactical move, intended to camouflage the capitulationist line of the Egyptian leader of appeasing the Zionist colonialists who have seized Arab lands.

Making one concession after the other to Israel even in the question of the fictitious "autonomy" for the Palestinians, As-Sadat is at the same time trying to create the impression in the Arab world that he is persistently bargaining with Tel Aviv. Here he counts on additional American "pieces of silver" in exchange for more and more new concessions to the Israeli aggressors.

As far as Israel is concerned, relying on Washington's all-round support it is hardening its stand even more, not wishing to grant the Palestinians even a semblance of self-rule on the territories it has occupied. During his recent visit to the United States Prime Minister M. Begin reaffirmed that Israel does not consider itself tied by any deadlines for the completion of the talks with Cairo and intends to continue implementing the colonization of the occupied Arab lands.

However, the U.S. administration's plans do not include dragging out the negotiations, which according to an understanding reached previously should end on 26 May. Thepoint is that for Washington the Camp David separate deal is virtually the only "bright spot" to set against its foreign policy failures. Not for nothing do political observers consider it possible that President Carter could again take a personal part in the deals taking place, in order to keep the negotiations to their timetable. This would enable the anti-Arab plot to be represented as some sort of achievement by the administration.

The American administration needs a "success" like this for another reason too, namely to press on with implementing the United States' strategic plans in the region of the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Reports have already appeared in the press that the Pentagon intends to create a network of bases on Egyptian territory and to deploy up to 50,000 American troops there, ready at any moment to invade any country in the area to seize its oilfields.

TELEGRAMS MARK 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CUBA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet Castro

LD131209 Moscow PRABDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

We are sincerely glad to meet the Cuban leadership and the fraternal people of Cuba on the occasion of a significant date--the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between our states.

The past 20 years have witnessed the comprehensive and steady development of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba on the second foundations of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The indissoluble friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, the unity of interests and ideals, the fruitful and mutually advantages cooperation in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life are the strong fabrics of Soviet-Cuban relations.

Soviet people are giving their Cuban friends fraternal assistance in building the first socialist society in Latin America. We are delighted by the big successes the Cuban people have achieved under the leadership of their vanguard--the communist party--during the two decades of development along the path of socialism.

By its devotion to the cause of freedom and ardent solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialist oppression Cuba has gained great international prestige. Its considerable contribution to the cause of peace and social progress, to the struggle to liquidate the remnants of colonialism and racism and reorganize international relations on a just basis is universally recognized.

Guided by the internationalist spirit of the 1974 Soviet-Cuban declaration, the Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to deepen our fraternal friendship and cooperation and will stand firmly on the side of the Cuban people's just cause.

We wish you, dear friends, new achievements in building the socialist society and a further upsurge in the economy, culture, education and people's wellbeing.

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Gromyko Cable to Malmierca

LD131211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign relations

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

Please accept my cordial congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

During these years Soviet-Cuban ties have developed actively and fruitfully, embracing all aspects of our peoples' life and activity--politics, the economy, science and culture.

We note with satisfaction that our countries are cooperating successfully in the international arena in resolving such vital contemporary issues as strengthening peace and detente, ending the arms race, and the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new successes in implementing Cuba's peace-loving foreign policy for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of socialism and peace.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

Castro Reply

LD150931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 2

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

In connection with the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of relations between our two countries we express to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government and to the Soviet people on behalf of our party's Central Committee and the Cuban Government and people our feelings of profound satisfaction and gratitude at the development of our friendship over these past 20 years. Our relations have not only attained the highest level in all spheres but are a true model of fraternal relations based on the consistent application of the principles of socialist internationalism.

The Soviet people, party and government have been on our people's side at the most difficult times. Cuba will never forget the gestures of solidarity by the people who effected the world's socialist revolution and, displaying exemplary heroism and selflessness, built the first state of workers and peasants and who, displaying a sense of infinite friendship and fraternity, unhesitatingly granted aid to America's first socialist country. We can say today that the principles of bilateral relations formulated in the Soviet-Cuban declaration signed during dear Comrade Brezhnev's historic visit to our country are being implemented successfully and remain the cornerstone of our indissoluble friendship.

For the last 20 years the Cuban people have invariably felt the Soviet Union's manifestation of solidarity. Soviet weapons contributed to the heroic defense of our people and to the defeat of imperialism at Playa Giron. Soviet trade credits eased the very grim battle against the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by American imperialism. Examples of the USSR's cooperation in our island's economic development can be seen today throughout Cuba. The trade relations between the USSR and Cuba put an end to all the manifestations of inequality in trade exchanges which beset the developing countries.

Cuba and the USSR have been and always will be together in the struggle for peace, detente and security, for an end to the arms race, for the freedom of the peoples and for social progress, and for a better future for mankind.

I will take this opportunity of wishing you once again new and even bigger achievements in the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan, in the development and flourishing of your socialist motherland and also in the consistent implementation of the Soviet state's peace policy.

Permit me also to wish you success in your **responsible** activity at the head of the party and the Soviet state, and also good health and personal happiness.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruiz

Malmierca Reply

LD150801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs

Respected Comrade Gromyko:

Allow me to express to you my warmest and most fraternal congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the USSR.

It is deeply gratifying for us to observe once again that the inviolable friendly Cuban-Soviet relations founded on the consistent application of the principles of socialist internationalism have unswervingly developed and strengthened, and have reached a 20-year high. On this truly memorable occasion we once again express our most sincere gratitude for the decisive and constant help which Lenin's motherland has given and continues to give in all spheres to America's first socialist revolution. Moreover, Comrade Gromyko, we hold in high regard your important contribution to the constant strengthening of cooperation between our countries and, in particular, between our ministeries.

I take this opportunity to wish once again from the bottom of my heart for the utmost strengthening of the fraternal bonds linking our peoples, and health, personal happiness and new successes in discharging your important responsibilities.

[Signed] Isidoro Malmierca, Peoli Cuban minister of foreign relations

CASTRO GREETS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON VICTORY DAY

LD140813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades:

The 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II reminds us of the enormous devastation inflicted by German imperialism, fed and unleashed by all reactionary forces of the world with a view to destroying the Soviet Union and the international communist and workers movement. However, this anniversary reminds us not only of Hitler's barbarism but also of the heroic example of the Soviet people and the Soviet communists, who struggled to repel aggression, and defeat and annihilate the enemy in his own lair.

The Soviet Union, the first motherland of socialism, defended victorious socialism, the cause of the peoples national liberation and the democratic and peace-loving aspirations of mankind at the cost of the lives of more than 20 million of its sons and daughters. These glorious pages in the Soviet Union's history will never be forgotten.

In the past 35 years the world has changed profoundly. The mightly socialist community has arisen. The colonial system has totally collapsed. Many peoples have won true national independence and are marching along a path of socialist orientation. The movement for national liberation, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of oppression is a leading trend in the world arena.

Imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism have intensified their inflammatory actions in connection with the failure of all their attempts to destroy socialism and the national liberation movement, resurrecting cold war methods and developing war plans.

The intention of the United States and its NATO allies to deploy over 500 nuclear missiles in West Europe targeted against the USSR and the European socialist countries is convincing proof of this policy of war.

The recent abortive act of aggression by the U.S. Armed Forces against the Iranian revolution and the economic blockade declared against that country eloquently attest to imperialist policy.

In the Caribbean region, which before the victory of the Cuban revolution was an American lake, the United States is preparing military actions against Cuba also aimed at obliterating the revolutionary and national liberation movement in this region and curbing the liberation process of all Latin American peoples. The U.S. Government has been obliged to defer its rehearsal of the invasion and mining of Cuban ports. This deferment is a considerable success for our people's struggle and for international solidarity, although the possibility that maneuvers of this sort will be conducted still remains open, since that government has not fully renounced its intentions. Exposing this threat the Cuban people are raising their banners and demanding the lifting of the total economic blockade which the United States has maintained against us for over 20 years, the return to Cuba of the territory of the Naval Base of Guantanamo, that colonialist and imperialist enclave taken from our country by force, and an end to the violation of our air space by SR-71 spy planes.

The United States is organizing its forces and mobilizing its lackeys in Latin America in a vain attempt to stifle the Cuban revolution and destroy the first socialist worker-peasant state in our hemisphere.

On the 35th anniversary of the antifascist vicotry, from the frontier of socialism in the Caribbean, we send the Soviet people and their communist party wishes for great new successes in building a communist society and confirm our fraternal solidarity and friendship.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

ARGENTINA RESISTING U.S. PRESSURE ON GRAIN FOR USSR

LD131415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Bringing Pressure to Bear"]

[Text] Washington, 9 May--The U.S. administration is pressuring the Argentinian Government to persuade it to support the boycott on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union announced by President J. Carter.

News agencies report that Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, distinguished by his fierce anti-Sovietism, has had a talk with visiting Argentinian Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hos. During the meeting Brzezinski tried by every means to persuade the Argentinian side to abandon grain deliveries to the USSR.

To judge by press reports, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher and Department of Agriculture spokesman D. Hathaway also engaged in strenuous persuasion of the Argentinian minister.

However, despite the impudent pressure and blackmail, Washington did not succeed in enlisting Argentina's support on the boycott issue, which is nothing but an attempt to return to cold war times. In this connection J. Alfredo Martinez de Hos confirmed his country's firm determination to continue to maintain normal business relations with the Soviet Union.

Buenos Aires, 9 May--Argentinian Minister of Economy J. Alfredo Martinez de Hos, who has returned here from his U.S. visit, has announced a growing deficit in Argentina's balance of trade with the United States. This deficit, he stressed, can be eliminated only through the development of normal trade ties between Argentina and foreign countries, particularly the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS IN KIEV--A large group of representatives of trade union centers in a number of Latin American countries is now in Kiev on its USSR tour at the invitation of the AUCCTU. On 8 May the foreign trade unionists were received by Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Unions Council chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY IN UKRAINE--Inviolable friendship between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party, between the peoples of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, the unity of interests and ideals, fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields of political, economic and cultural life constitute a firm basis of Soviet-Cuban relations. This was stated at a solemn meeting of public representatives held in Kiev on 12 May to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Presiding over the meeting were Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Shcherbina, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. Garkusha, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered a report. Alberto Suarez Ortega, Cuban consul general in Odessa, addressed the meeting. The meeting participants adopted a resolution expressing their solidarity with the Cuban people in the face of the intensified provocations on the part of American imperialism, which is not stopping its policy of pressure and threats with regard to socialist Cuba. Solemn meetings on the occasion were also held in Odessa, Kherson and Cherkassy. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 May 80 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

WA141130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree entitled "On Measures to Improve Construction, Repair and Maintenance of Roads in This Country"]

[Text] It is noted in this decree that in recent years considerable work has been accomplished in this country on growth and development of the road and highway network and strengthening of the production-technical base for road construction, repair and maintenance. Construction has been completed and renovation performed on a number of important highways during the current five-year plan.

At the same time, construction of roads is lagging behind the needs of the nation's economy.

The network of well-constructed, improved-surface roads, especially in the RSFSR, is inadequately developed, and the condition of roads is inadequate to the increased intensity of traffic and load-carrying capability of motor transport. There also are serious deficiencies in road repair and maintenance.

The road construction and maintenance equipment manufactured by the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building is unsatisfactory, both in variety and unit horsepower, to meet the requirements of road construction and maintenance.

Some local party and soviet agencies are devoting little attention to development of road facilities, improvement of working and living conditions for road construction and maintenance workers, and are not fully utilizing existing possibilities for expanding construction of local roads, and are inadequately assisting primary party organizations and the executive officers of the enterprises of this branch in strengthening work with personnel and in adoption of advanced know-how.

Considering the fact that roads are acquiring increasingly more economic and social significance, and proceeding from the demands of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum in regard to improving transport operations, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have acknowledged as essential to complete in the main the following by 1990:

establishment of a basic network of improved-surface highways, providing dependable automotive transportation between this country's major economic regions and towns;

construction of roads linking rayon seats, central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Plan-targeted for 1981-1985 is opening to traffic of 80,000 kilometers of roads, including 11,500 kilometers of roads of national and republic significance. Construction and renovation of a number of major highways is targeted for 1981-1990.

The decree specifies bringing order into the business of planning and financing expenditures on growth and development of road facilities.

The requisite materials, machinery and equipment are to be placed at the disposal of the councils of ministers of the union republics for work to be performed in 1981-1985 on road construction, renovation and maintenance.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed:

the Ministry of Transport Construction to detail, working in coordination with the councils of ministers of the union republics and interested USSR ministries and agencies, a general plan for expansion and development of the network of roads of national and republic significance and to submit it to USSR Gosplan for approval;

the RSFSR Council of Ministers to draft, with the participation of interested USSR ministries and agencies, a comprehensive program of road construction in the RSFSR, and to ratify this program in coordination with USSR Gosplan;

the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry to draft, with the participation of interested USSR ministries and agencies and the councils of ministers of the union republics, and to ratify in 1980, measures to boost production of high-strength crushed rock, in order fully to meet the requirements of road construction and repairs in the 11th Five-Year Plan, taking account of the production of road construction and maintenance organizations;

the RSFSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the RSFSR Ministry of Highways to draw up, with the participation of interested USSR ministries and agencies and the councils of ministers of union republics, and to submit to USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy in 1980, proposals pertaining to development of facilities for the manufacture of high-output systems of road building machinery and equipment of boosted unit horsepower for total mechanization of processes in road construction and maintenance, and to reduce manual labor in road construction and maintenance work;

USSR Gosplan to provide, beginning in 1981, allocation to the RSFSR Ministry of Highways of the required quantity of dumping railcars for hauling non-ore materials, to meet the requirements of road construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, as well as road construction performed by the RSFSR Ministry of Highways;

the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry, USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the RSFSR Ministry of Highways to draw up in 1980 and implement in 1981-1985 measures to increase production and delivery, for the road construction and maintenance organizations of the union republics, of requisite materials for marking out and providing facilities for roads, light-reflecting film for the manufacture of road signs, markers, and cloth for special work clothing;

the USSR Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry to draw up in 1980 and execute in 1981-1985, jointly with the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR, and Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR, measures pertaining to organization and development of service telephone communications on the following highways: Moscow-Minsk-Brest, Moscow-Kiev-Kishinev-Leusheny, Moscow-Khar'kov - Simferopol', Moscow-Leningrad-Vyborg-Torfyanovka, and Kiev-L'vov-Chop;

the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the RSFSR Ministry of Highways to draw up in 1980, jointly with the councils of ministers of the union republics, measures to increase in 1981-1985 the manufacture of instruments and equipment for mobile automotive laboratories for evaluation of the quality of road construction work and the condition of roads and highways, and performance of highway traffic studies;

the Ministry of Transport Construction to draw up with the participation of the councils of ministers of the union republics and to submit in 1981 to USSR Gosstroy and to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology a comprehensive program of scientific research in the area of road construction up to 1990, specifying in this program the development of advanced road construction processes, utilization of efficient and non-traditional materials in road construction, and recovery of production waste and by-products;

the councils of ministers of the union republics to draw up and execute in 1981-1985 measures to improve the transport-operation qualities of roads, to ensure observance of standard road service life between repairs, as well as to develop a network of roadside automotive service enterprises, providing allocation of the requisite financial and material resources for these purposes;

USSR Gosstroy and the USSR State Committee for Forestry to draw up, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the councils of ministers of the union republics, and to ratify in 1981, recommendations on expansion in 1981-1985 of provision along roads of national and republic significance of anti-snowdrift shelterbelts, for the purpose of reducing energy and labor expenditures required for winter maintenance of these roads;

the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of Railways to draw up in 1980 recommendations on increasing in 1981-1985 production of improved road construction grades of asphalt, on its efficient distribution and transport, and USSR Gossnab and Gosplan to take these proposals into account when elaborating draft plans;

the councils of ministers of the union republics to draw up in 1980 measures to keep personnel and improve social-services conditions for persons employed in construction, repair and maintenance of roads, and to submit them to the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, to the USSR Ministry of Finance and the All-Union Central Trade Union Council;

the USSR Ministry of Finance to draft, with the participation of the councils of ministers of the union republics, and to ratify in 1982, standard figures for expenditure of funds on repair and maintenance of public roads.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, party kray and oblast committees, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, and the executive committees of kray and oblast soviets to consider as one of the most important tasks implementation of comprehensive measures to mobilize internal reserves for accelerating construction and opening of roads to service, by concentrating available material and financial resources and improving technology and production organizations; to focus attention on improving quality of road construction, improving organization of road repair and maintenance, development of the production-technical facilities of road construction and maintenance organizations, and strengthening these organizations with workers and specialist personnel; to secure extensive adoption of modern techniques and methods of organization of labor, and widespread adoption of the brigade contract and other advanced forms of organization of labor in road construction and maintenance activities.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS 65 MILLION HECTARES SOWN

LD142300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that to 12 May spring crops had been sown in the country on almost 65 million hectares. This is 44 percent of the area allocated. High rates of work have been attained through wide use of the Ipatovo method, the use of broad-spread units [shirokozakhvatnyee agregaty] and also the combining of technological operations.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14 MAY

LD150744 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The all-union operative headquarters for material-technical supply of rural areas has discussed the progress of preparation in the republics of the country for harvesting grain crops. It was noted that in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkemenia, where grain crops are already ripening, not all harvesting machinery is ready for fieldwork. The headquarters carefully analyzed the reasons for the lagging behind and adopted measures for accelerating overhaul of combines and other agricultural machinery. In east Altay machine operators have sown spring crops one-third million hectares. In the third part of May, sowing will start in the steppe cornfields of the kray. In Omsk, farmers are striving for a yield of 17.5 quintals per hectare of grain. The first 1,000 hectares have been sown. Teams are working in two and three shifts to make up time lost through the lateness of spring. Vladivostok: The Sivakovka trunkline canal has started supplying water from Lake Khanka to the rice farms of Primorskiy Kray. This has been achieved with the assistance of one of the most powerful pumping stations in the Far East--the (Vechanskaya). In the next few years, it is planned to build around 30 powerful pumping stations in the new ricegrowing area of the kray. They will allow water to be supplied to ricefields on an area of 100,000 hectares. (0000 GMT)

Farmers in north Kazakhstan and the steppe regions of West Siberia are starting sowing of grain crops. The head of the agrotechnical laboratory at the all-union scientific research institute of grain economy (M.K. Sulemenov) says that this year the spring has been complex. The basic difficulties are that many fields have not been tilled properly, due to late harvesting of the record crop last year, and to time for presowing work has been sharply reduced. Also the salinity of fields, after the damp and cool 1979 year, has been raised. The amount of winter precipitation was not sufficient in all areas. Nevertheless, the total of autumn, winter and spring rainfall has allowed accumulation of moisture supplies in the soil which are near average. The most widespread wheat strain--Saratovskaya-29--should be sown by 15-25 May, but this varies for every farm. The norms for sowing of grain crops are established according to the moistening of the soil. We are now in the decisive period for the 1980 harvest; its fate will be decided to a large extent by how well the calendar plans for field work can be fulfilled during the spring and the quality of work. (0100 GMT)

The sowing borders are moving further north and east. Early crops have been sown on fields in the Kuban and in the south of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Sowing of grain crops is nearing an end in Volgogradskaya, Voronezhskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. Corn sowing has been completed in Moldavia and North Caucasus. The first reports are coming in from Altay spring fields. The first 1,000 hectares have been sown to spring crops in Omskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. In Estonia, cold weather has delayed sowing by 2 weeks, but farmers have managed to make up time and today, two-thirds of allocated plots have been sown to grain crops. (0500 GMT)

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved unprecedented rates of work on sowing. For the first time spring crops have been sown on more than 19 million hectares in just 1 week. Most of this was done in the RSFSR where 13 million hectares have been sown. Agricultural machine operators achieved these successes despite the cold and rain. Spring crops cover almost 65 million hectares in the country as a whole, which is 44 percent of the plan, and 41 million hectares of these have been sown with grain crops. It should be noted that seeds have been combine-drilled on half that area. That agricultural technique produces a considerable increase in crop yields. Seed drilling combined with fertilizer application is being carried out particularly thoroughly in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, and in Tambovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts. Many farms in Siberia and the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan today started grain sowing. Sowing is continuing in the Ukraine, Belorussia and other union republics. Work has begun on fields given over to buckwheat, millet and rice. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia have completed sowing corn for grain. This crop has been planted on a larger area than last year. Sunflower sowing has been completed in many republics and it is coming to an end in the Ukraine. Management of plantings of corn, sugar beet and other row crops has got under way everywhere. Moreover this year labor inputs for the management of row crops are being significantly reduced since they are being cultivated in many areas using industrial techniques, that is without manual labor and with minimum interrow cultivation. The use of herbicides has made it possible to obtain weed-free shoots.

Sowing work is drawing to a close in the northernmost cotton-growing regions, in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Tashauzskaya Oblast. Sowing and planting out of vegetables and potatoes is continuing. Belorussian crop farmers are carrying out mass planting of potatoes. (1100 GMT)

FURTHER ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

Anniversary, U.S. Imperialism

AU101020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 80 p 3

[Article written by Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Participating States of the Warsaw Pact, under the headline "The Historical Victory of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War"]

[Text] Thirty-five years have passed since the moment when the last volleys of war subsided in Europe in May 1945. But the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War are not forgotten in the minds of all people of good will in the world. The victory over Hitlerite fascism has opened a new chapter in history, has ushered in the epoch of the triumph of the forces of peace and progress over the dark forces of the reaction.

The war which was forced upon the Soviet Union by fascist Germany was the largest armed action of the assault forces of world imperialism, one of the most severe tests our home country ever had to undergo. Its extent, the forces and means involved, the sophistication and variety of the technology and weapons used far surpassed any prior wars. Since the fate of the first socialist state of the world, the fate of world civilization, of progress and democracy were decided in that war, it assumed a particularly grim and uncompromising character. The peoples of the Soviet Union lost 20 million men.

Unparalleled Feat of the Soviet People

The Soviet Union was the main force blocking Hitlerite fascism's path to world domination. It had to shoulder the main burden of the war and played the decisive role in crushing the aggressor. This bore convincing proof of the viability and invincibility of the first socialist state of the world, of the new social order, the socialist economy, the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the political-moral unity of the Soviet society and of the unshakable friendship of the USSR peoples. The victory was mainly achieved by the Soviet people who performed a great feat unparalleled in history.

The Great Patriotic War confirmed Lenin's prophetic words written in 1919: "that people will never be defeated whose workers and peasants in their majority have recognized, felt and seen that they are defending their own power, the Soviet power, the power of the working people, that they are defending the cause whose victory safeguards the possibility for them and their children to enjoy all the cultural goods and to benefit from all the works of human labor."

In its long and difficult struggle against the enemy the socialist military organization convincingly proved its undisputed superiority over the military organization of the imperialist states. The Soviet Armed Forces excelled both during the difficult days of the initial period of the Great Patriotic War and during the glorious victories over the Hitlerite fascist conquerors by their unsurpassable political-moral and military qualities. The creative character of our military science and the superiority of the Soviet military art over the strategy and tactics of the fascist Wehrmacht manifested themselves fully.

The Soviet people and their armed forces had to undergo very difficult and dangerous days and weeks during the first months of the war, when the fascist army tried to bring the Soviet Union to its knees by a "blitzkrieg." But as soon as the impact of the surprise attack had faded and the strategic reserves entered the war, the "blitzkrieg" began to falter, to suffer a fiasco. During the first 1 and 1/2 months of the war, when it should have achieved complete victory, the fascist army was not able to solve its main strategic tasks. For the first time in World War II it even had to resort to defense on one strategic front.

Offensive of the Red Army From Leningrad to the Caucasus

The historic battle near Moscow turned out to be the decisive event in the first period of the war, when the main units of the Soviet and the fascist troops clashed. Hitler's plan for a "blitzkrieg" failed once and for all in the battle near Moscow. The Soviet Armed Forces destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Hitlerite fascist army.

After the glorious vistory near Moscow, the most important event ushering in the fundamental turn not only in the Great Patriotic War but also in World War II, the Battle of Volga, began with its 200 days and nights unrivaled in history. The victory near Stalingrad was the start of the general offensive of the Soviet Army at the tremendously long front from Leningrad to Caucasus.

The battle of the Kursk Bulge assumes a special place among the battles of the Great Patriotic War. When the Soviet Army was victorious at the end of 1943 near Kursk, advanced to the border of the Dnepr and thus liberated the eastern Ukraine, the fundamental turn in the Great Patriotic War and the entire Second World War was concluded. The offensive operations of 1944 led to the almost complete liberation of the Soviet territory from the occupiers and cleared the way to start the combat activities for the liberation of the peoples of Eastern Europe.

Communists Always in the Foremost Rank

During the final phase of the war the Soviet Armed Forces conducted the largest attack operations at the Vistula and Oder rivers and in the Berlin and Prague operation, in the course of which the fascist Wehrmacht was finally crushed. The victory over Hitler Germany accelerated the end of the Second World War which followed after the crushing of the Japanese Kwangtung [as printed; Army was Kwantung army] in August and September of 1945.

True to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union helped many peoples to free themselves from fascist slavery and to regain their national independence and sovereignty. The Soviet Armed Forces completely or partly liberated ten countries of Europe and two countries of Asia and their heroic struggle played the decisive role in chasing the fascist conquerers from the rest of the countries.

One of the most decisive preconditions for the victory in the Great Patriotic War consisted in the fact that the Armed Forces of the USSR and all the Soviet people were educated in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology, which strengthened the noble idea of the struggle against fascism in the war years and inspired the Soviet people to undertake their great heroic feat. Throughout the war, the front and the hinterland formed a uniform camp.

Lenin's Communist Party, the leading and guiding force of our society, was the organizer and inspirer of the victories of the Soviet people in the war. The party did many kinds of purposeful work, unparallelled in extent. It sent the best cadres to the most responsible combat sectors, to the frontline and to the enemies' rear. Three million communists fell on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Five million new members refilled its ranks during the same period. At the end of the war almost 60 percent of all party members were in the armed forces. One out of every four army members was a member of the communist party. Party membership did not involve any special rights--except the one of always being in the foremost rank and wherever things were most difficult.

The commanders and political staff of the armed forces displayed high skill in guiding the campaigns, operations and encounters. In the fire of war the party and people molded many outstanding Soviet field marshals and army leaders whose names enjoy worldwide renown.

The peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, the partisans and resistance fighters in the occupied countries of Europe furnished a great contribution to the joint victory over the enemy.

KDP Organized the Resistance Fight Against Fascism

A decisive role in the struggle against fascism and war was played by the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] headed by Wilhelm Pieck, later first president of the German Democratic Republic. As early as on the third day of the war the KPD Central Committee published an appeal to the German people which stated: "The cause defended by the victorious Red Army is also our own cause. Our enemy stands in our own land; the fascist mercenaries of the big capitalists, the war profiteers are our enemy! The victory of the Red Army and of the oppressed peoples struggling for their national freedom will also be the victory of our German people."

Many of the political emigres and communists living in the USSR--among them a considerable number of former fighters of the international brigades in Spain and their children--voluntarily joined the Red Army and performed special missions deep in the rear of the fascist troops and in Germany.

In July 1943 the national committee "Free Germany" was established upon KPD initiative. This paved the way for a broad alliance of German antifascists and patriots from all strata of the population. The groups of NKFD [National Committee For a Free Germany] officials operating on the front, in cities and enterprises of Germany, brought the German people and soldiers truth and hope and mobilized them to resist and struggle against fascism.

How 8 May 1945 Contributed to the Progress of Mankind

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his greetings address at the SED's Eighth Party Congress in 1971: "We believed that the spirit of resistance against fascism was also alive on German soil, that the heart of the future Germany was beating in illegality and in the dungeons; and we were not disappointed in our belief."

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War exerted a lasting influence on the life of millions of people in all parts of the globe. It effected a stormy upswing of the revolutionary movement, created favorable conditions for the victory of the socialist revolutions in several countries of Europe and Asia, led to the development of the socialist world system and deepened the general crisis of capitalism.

The struggle against fascism and for its crushing elevated the national liberation struggle to a new level. This resulted in the weakening and, later on, in the collapse of the colonial system. The influence of the communist and workers parties on the people's masses increased and the workers and communist movement in the capitalist countries expanded. The communist world movement developed into the most influential political force of our times.

The crushing of fascism created the preconditions for the democratization of the social and political life in Germany, whose antifascist forces started the struggle for political, economic and social transformations all over the country for a uniform and democratic Germany. The KPD was the initiator of this struggle, it had entered into a firm alliance with the class-conscious forces in the SPD [the FRG's Social Democratic Party]. They succeeded in winning over broad circles of the population for this struggle.

However, the governing circles of the Western powers together with the west German bourgeoisie adopted a course towards the reviving of the German militarism in violation of the Potsdam decisions. The outcome was the creation in September 1949 of the FRG which soon was to be included in NATO.

The people in the eastern part of Germany faced the question whether to form their own democratic state. Under the leadership of the SED [the GDR's Socialist Unity Party], the workers class allied with the other working strata and with all-round support and aid of the Soviet Union, effected deep revolutionary changes, eradicated fascism and militarism root and branch and established the antifascist-democratic order.

The GDR's National People's Army [NVA] was established to protect the first socialist state on German soil. Today it has the kinds of armament and equipment needed for the defense of the country. Together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact the NVA is actively taking part in the collective measures aimed at boosting the combat strength of the united armed forces and safeguarding peace and security in Europe.

During the 30 years of its development the GDR has built an efficient industry, thanks to which it ranks among the ten most economically developed countries of the world. The GDR actively cooperates with CEMA, and in close cooperation with the other members of the council it successfully solves scientific-technical and economic problems. Thanks to its peace policy the GDR has become a respected member of the United Nations and maintains diplomatic relations with the majority of the countries of the world. Life has shown that the GDR's successes in the international arena are based on the same facts as the consolidation of its internal stability, that is, the steady strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The fundamental changes of the international balance of forces to the advantage of socialism resulted in imperialism losing the possibility of determining the peoples' fate with impunity. Today it must reckon with the force and strength of the socialist countries. At the same time it must not be forgotten that imperialism has not changed its character and that the forces of reaction and aggression have not surrendered their arms. They are continuously increasing their armaments spendings, producing tensions in various parts of the globe, increasing the ideological diversion against the socialist countries and undermining positive developments in the international relations.

U.S. Imperialism Endangers World Peace

It must be stated clearly that the ruling circles of the United States today have assumed the role of the spearhead of world imperialism, a role which the militarist circles of Germany had played before World War II. This emerged especially clearly with the accession to power of the Carter administration, which pursues a course directed at the altering of the military balance of forces to the advantage of the NATO states and at the deployment of Pershing-II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe. They are designed to menace the most important political, administrative and economic centers of the Warsaw Pact countries and to achieve the military and political goals of the Carter administration by threats or the surprise use of those missiles. In recent times this administration has declared the better part of the globe a "zone of vital national interest" to the United States (how closely this resembles the striving for world domination of German fascism!), and it has artificially provoked an especially tense situation in various regions of the world.

The frequent muscle flexing of the Carter administration reflects the striving of U.S. imperialism to win back lost positions in the world. At the same time it is the expression of its impotence in the face of the irreversible social changes occurring in the world.

In his speech to voters of the Moscow Bauman-Electoral District, Leonid Brezhnev said recently: "The fewer the possibilities for imperialism to rule over other countries and peoples, the rasher the reaction of its most aggressive and shortsighted representatives." This harbors a great danger for the peace and the fate of the peoples. The Carter administration's policy results in the development of conflicts in various parts of the world, which at a given moment can get out of hand politically and lead to the great war. The beginning of the Second World War is the best proof of this. It was especially the conflicts wantonly created by the German fascist leadership in Europe, and the leniency of the Western countries towards the aggressor, which gave him self-assurance. After the conquest of Czechoslovakia, Hitler threw his armies into Poland.

The experiences collected in the struggle against fascism have shown that it is only by the united efforts of all peace forces and their active resistance against the aggressor that the path to war can be blocked. The communist and workers parties of Europe are expanding their struggle for peace and disarmament more and more. Their most recent meeting at the end of April in Paris has shown clearly that there still is no more important task for the communists than the struggle for the prevention of war, for the benefit of the people and of all mankind. By winning over the most diverse strata of the population for this struggle they are unfolding the movement of the people's masses for peace and democracy on a new level, in order to block the path to war, force the imperialist forces to retreat and to make the international detente process irreversible.

Close Cooperation Among the Fraternal Armies

The fraternally linked communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community are emerging as the most active and well-organized force in this struggle. They work for the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion, the growing strength of the socialist world system and the improvement of their military and political cooperation. The united strength of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, the inviolable unity of the fraternal armies from the reliable bastion for preserving and consolidating the achievements of socialism, the peace and security of the peoples. The entire progressive mankind was able to see this confirmed in the course of the 25 years of the existence of the socialist defense coalition.

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of the great victory the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind pay their highest respect and eternal gratitude to all the courageous fighters against fascism. "We are convinced," stated Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, "that the blood shed in the joint struggle, the sufferings and privations of the war years we have experienced together, and the joy over the victory over fascism shared by all, have not been forgotten and never will be."

'Profound Impact on History'

LD150723 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces: "The Great Exploit"]

[Excerpt] The glorious revolutionary traditions of proletarian internationalism and working people's international solidarity were multiplied during the Great Patriotic War. The Allied Troops of Poland and Czechoslovakia and, during the final stage, the forces of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania fought bravely against the fascist aggressors shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army. The soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army waged a courageous struggle against fascism. The contribution made to our common struggle by the people and soldiers of the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic was considerable. The peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition states made a great contribution to the common victory over the enemy. The resistance movement was of great importance.

At the same time it is perfectly clear that the Soviet Union was the main force barring German fascism's way to world domination. It was the Soviet Union that shouldered the brunt of the war and played the decisive role in routing Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War had an extremely profound impact on all the subsequent course of world history. It elevated the USSR's prestige still further and strengthened its international positions, and it created favorable conditions for the development of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, the evolution of the national liberation struggle and a new upsurge of the international workers and communist movement. [paragraph continues]

The correlation of forces in the world arena changed substantially in socialism's favor. The Soviet Union's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War was a supremely natural occurrence and had deep social roots. It conclusively demonstrated to all the world the invincibility of the Soviet social and state system, the might of the socialist economy, the exceptional strength of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the ardent patriotism of our people and their servicemen and the superiority of Soviet military art.

The creator of victory was the great Soviet people and its heart was the Leninist Communist Party. The wisdom and farsightedness of the party's policy and strategy and the party's all-embracing, titanic activity to lead the front and the rear and to mobilize all the country's material and spiritual forces to rout the enemy were the crucial source of our victory.

The results of the Great Patriotic War are a stern lesson of history and an awful warning to present-day aggressors who embark on all kinds of military adventures.

Nowadays two opposing foreign policy courses can clearly be seen in the international arena. Expressing their peoples' vital interests, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are struggling to preserve and consolidate peace and deepen detente so as to render the process of its development irreversible. On the other hand NATO's military-political leadership, headed by the United States, is making efforts to undermine detente and is doing everything possible to spur on the arms race in an attempt to secure military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries.

Speculating on events in Afghanistan, American imperialism and the ringleaders of the aggressive NATO bloc have stepped up the offensive against detente initiated even before those events. The main reasons for the present abrupt and dangerous turnabout in imperialism's foreign policy lie in the strengthening of socialism's positions, the upsurge of the peoples' liberation struggle and the increase in the general crisis of the capitalist system.

Imperialist circles are seeking increasingly persistently and openly to exploit the Beijing leaders' anti-Sovietism for their own aggressive ends. They are helping to equip China's Army with modern armaments and combat hardware and are encouraging its hegemonist, aggressive schemes.

In this complex, deteriorating international situation the CPSU and the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties are doing everything possible to ensure that the peoples' peaceful labor and security are reliably defended. The USSR Armed Forces' constitutional duty is to maintain constant combat readiness. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has noted, the importance of high combat readiness has increased particularly nowadays, when the development of nuclear missile weapons and other might means of destruction creates a real danger of their surprise use by an aggressor.

Pulfilling their patriotic and international duty and implementing Lenin's behests, the Soviet Army and Navy servicemen persistently study military matters, persistently master modern combat equipment, seek to resolve successfully the responsible tasks facing them and augment the glorious traditions of the victorious heroes. The armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary falls 14 May, are guarding peace and socialism in single formation with the Soviet Armed Forces. The Warsaw Pact is the main factor in preserving peace and ensuring the inviolability of the socialist community countries' borders and their security.

Rallied closely around the Communist Party, the army and navy servicemen are celebrating the 35th anniversary of victory with a profound understanding of the crucial tasks entrusted to them. Along with their brothers in arms from the socialist community countries they are vigilantly protecting their peoples' peaceful labor and are in a state of constant readiness that guarantees the resolute rebuff of any aggressor, from wherever he may appear.

Ivanovskiy, Mednikov Greetings

AU100944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 80 p 2

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND dispatch from Berlin: "Soviet Soldiers Wish New Great Successes in the Building of Socialism--GSSD Supreme Command Congratulates GDR Representatives on Liberation Anniversary"]

[Text] General of the Army Y. Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSSD], and Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the GSSD, conveyed the following greetings message to Erich Honecker, SED [Socialist Unity Party of East Germany] Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism:

In the name of the Command, the Political Administration, the members of the GSSD and in our own name we congratulate you, and through you the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers as well as all citizens of the GDR, most cordially and warmly on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

Thirty-five years ago the Soviet Union brought the German people liberation from Hitler's tyranny, in fulfillment of its internationalist duty. The victory over fascism marked the fundamental turn in the international balance of forces to the advantage of socialism and created decisive preconditions for the free and democratic development of the GDR.

Under the leadership of the SED and with the fraternal support of the Soviet Union, the working people of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil have carried out historical, sociopolitical, economic and cultural transformations and are successfully building the developed socialist society.

We note with great satisfaction that the inviolable fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties, peoples and armies have further strengthened in the past 35 years. The members of the group will continue to do everything in their power to safeguard the further growing of Soviet-German friendship and its prospering for the benefit of our common cause.

On this significant day we wish you, esteemed comrades, and all working people of the GDR success in the implementation of the tasks fixed by the SED's Ninth Party Congress for the further development of the economy, science and culture and we wish you new successes in the building of socialism for the prospering of the GDR.

Please accept also our best wishes for good health, happiness and well-being.

Additions to Ogarkov Report

The following addition to the item entitled "35th anniversary Celebration of World War II Marked" subtitled "Ogarkov: 'Winds of Cold War'" published in the 12 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page V 4, is supplied from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May, page 3 report:

At the ceremony devoted to the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War held 8 May in the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater, the presidium included: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; also, Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers and armed forces veterans.

The meeting was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev. An honorary meeting presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was unanimously elected.

The ceremony participants adopted a greetings letter to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and a festive concert was held after the meeting.

BRIEFS

VE-DAY ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people over fascist Germany, a scientific-theoretical conference, "Kazakhstan During the Great Fatherland War 1941-45," was held on 6 May in the district officer's house in Alma-Ata. The conference was opened by Katayev, Kazakh minister of higher and secondary special education. Reports were delivered on the following subjects: The CPSU--organizer and inspirer of the victory of the Soviet people in the great fatherland war; problems concerning the defense of the socialist fatherland and the consolidation of peace in CPSU decisions and Comrade Brezhnev's works; Kazakhstan in the combat community of fraternal republics during the great fatherland war; and problems concerning Kazakhstan's historiography in the period of the great fatherland war. Combat and labor feats of inhabitants of Kazakhstan were examined at section sessions. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 6 May 80 AU]

ANNIVERSARY IN ALMA-ATA--On 6 May a public meeting was held in Alma-Ata to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism. A report was delivered by Ibragimov, presidium member of the Kazakh branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and Kazakh minister of light industry. The meeting was attended by Kabulbekov, foreign relations department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 6 May 80 AU]

ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--A solemn meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism was held in Kiev on 6 May. Present in the meeting presidium were Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. Yelchenko, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary, opened the meeting. Romanenko, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR, delivered a report. The meeting was addressed by Koenig, GDR consul general in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 May 80 AU]